

5 die in bid to see Neves' body

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil (R) — Five people were trampled to death and at least 100 injured when mourning Brazilians mobbed the building where the body of President-Elect Tancredo Neves lay in state, a hospital spokesman said. The mayor of Neves' birthplace, where he was due to be buried Wednesday, at 2000 GMT, appealed to the public to stay away from the funeral to prevent a similar stampede. The gates of the government palace in Belo Horizonte burst under the weight of the crowds as hundreds of thousands of people gathered to pay their last respects to Mr. Neves, who died on Sunday aged 75. Mr. Neves' widow, Risoleta, appeared on a palace balcony to appeal for calm and urged the crowds to form orderly queues. The body was flown Wednesday to Sao Joao Del Rey, 175 kilometres away from Belo Horizonte, the capital of Minas Gerais state where the president-elect served as governor.

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Fahd meets Murphy

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, regarded by Washington as an influential figure in Middle East politics, held talks in Riyadh Wednesday with visiting U.S. envoy Richard Murphy. The Saudi Press Agency gave no details of the discussions and did not say when Mr. Murphy arrived in the kingdom. He was in Damascus Tuesday. The U.S. envoy, on a tour of the region to assess prospects for Middle East peace, has visited Jordan, Israel, Egypt, Iraq and Syria. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Tuesday the mission of Mr. Murphy had not failed. "We cannot say the mission has stumbled... the peace process is a complicated issue and cannot be solved by one trip only," the Middle East news agency quoted him as saying. He made the remarks during a tour of the town of Al Arish in northern Sinai. Mr. Murphy was sent to the region after Mr. Mubarak proposed a dialogue between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

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King honours Soviet surgeon

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has conferred on Soviet osteopathic surgeon Gavrill Ilizarev the Istiklal Medal of the First Order in appreciation of his outstanding achievements in the field of medicine. The King received Dr. Ilizarev at the Royal Court on Tuesday and presented him the medal. The Soviet surgeon is on a visit to Amman upon the invitation of the Royal Medical Services.

Settler stabbed in Gaza

TEL AVIV (AP) — An armed Jewish settler was stabbed while he was shopping in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip Wednesday, military sources said. The Israeli command in Gaza imposed a curfew on the Palestinian town of Khan Yunis and troops were searching for the assailant, Israel Radio reported. Israeli forces have also started a large-scale search operation for two missing Jewish settlers, according to reports. The two settlers are residents of Eiden settlement in Wadi Araba the Maarif daily reported. The two left the settlement for work at the neighbouring fields and vanished three days, the paper said.

Israelis declare emergency in prison

AMMAN (Petra) — Israeli occupation authorities Wednesday announced a state of emergency at the Nafha Prison in Negev, in southern Palestine, according to news received here from the occupied territories. The report said that dozens of soldiers and prison guards stormed cells and after conducting a thorough search isolated tens of the prisoners into tiny cells. An Israeli military spokesman alleged that the prison authorities Wednesday morning foiled a mass escape attempt by Palestinian prisoners through a 2.5-metre tunnel under the prison's outer wall.

Shadowy group claims attack on Kuwaiti journalist

LONDON (R) — An anonymous caller to a news organisation here claimed responsibility Wednesday for Tuesday night's machine-gun attack on a newspaper editor in Kuwait on behalf of a shadowy group called the "Arab Revolutionary Brigades." Ahmad Jarallah, editor-in-chief of Kuwait's Al Sayassah and Arab Times daily newspapers, was shot six times as he was leaving his office by a lone gunman who fled in a waiting car.

Baghdad says 'naval target' hit

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Wednesday its warplanes had attacked and hit "a large naval target" near the main Iranian oil terminal on Kharg Island in the Gulf. There was no immediate confirmation from shipping sources in other Gulf countries of any vessel hit or in distress. The report of attack was the first in the Gulf since April 16 when the Cyprus tanker Kypros, on an Iranian oil shuttle, was hit south-east of Kharg Island, apparently by an Iraqi air-to-surface missile.

Hassan: 'Piecemeal approach' to peace is doomed to failure

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Any "piecemeal approach" to any component of the Palestinian problem without tackling the root issues of the conflict is doomed to failure, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has said.

In a videotaped speech to an Arab League conference entitled "The Israeli colonisation of the West Bank," the Crown Prince said any approach to settle any aspect of the Palestinian problem, be it the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, the denial of civil and human rights of the Palestinians living under occupation, the economic subjugation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, or the threat to the holy places, will only "add to the existing cluster of misadventures."

"The more viable alternative is to take up all of the issues together and embark on a bold attempt at breaking the Gordian knot by addressing the root causes of the problem in a constructive and realistic manner," the Crown Prince said.

In his speech, the Crown Prince reviewed the American support for Israel and the gradual touting down of Washington's criticism of Israel's policy of building settlements in the occupied territories.

"The attitude of the United States administration has been a study in entrenchment," he said.

PLO keeping options of war and peace — Arafat

KUWAIT (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on Wednesday conferred with the Emir of Kuwait on the plight of Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon, official sources said. The PLO leader was also quoted as saying by a Kuwaiti newspaper that the PLO was keeping its options for "war as well as peace" open.

Mr. Arafat, the official sources said, expressed gratitude to the Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, for interceding with Syria to stop attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

The newspaper Al Rai Al Asm meanwhile quoted Mr. Arafat as saying that he had messaged a request to the Soviet leadership to ask Syria to stop any further attacks on the Palestinians in Lebanon.

The PLO leader told the paper that "Syria had given greenlight approval for the attacks on the Palestinians in the southern Lebanese town of Sidon and Beirut."

He was referring to attacks by Lebanese militias on the Palestinians in Beirut and raids by Falangist militiamen on Palestinian refugees in Sidon.

"Palestinian struggles took part in defending Sidon" against right-wing militiamen of the Falange Party, the paper quoted Mr. Arafat as claiming.

Responding to a question, Mr. Arafat complained that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in his current Middle East

Prince's speech appears on page 4

Shortly before Prince Hassan's speech, Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi called on the United States to take advantage of "new positive elements" in the Arab stand toward peace talks and to use its "influence and persuasion to bring about a permanent peaceful settlement, and soon."

Prince Hassan and Mr. Klibi were speaking at the first Arab League conference to be held here on the issue of Israeli settlements on the West Bank. Also addressing the conference was former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Participants in the symposium were also shown a film entitled "Occupied Palestine."

The film was presented by British actress Vanessa Redgrave who is known of her support for the just Palestinian cause.

The film displays real images of Arab life under Israeli occupation. Ms. Redgrave said that the facts presented in the film are the best means of conveying the truth of what is happening in Palestine to the United States and the West.

King urges Bandung conference to uphold non-aligned principles

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein urged the Bandung conference Wednesday to renew its pledge to uphold the principles adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement three decades ago.

In a message to the conference in Bandung, Indonesia, marking the anniversary of the 1955 meeting, King Hussein said the arms race, heavy debt burdens, Israel's occupation of Arab lands and the Iran-Iraq war were among problems which threatened world security, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

In his message to the conference, which was inaugurated by Indonesian President Suharto Wednesday (see page 8), the King paid tribute to the "glorious efforts" of the late Jamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Chou En Lai of China, Ahmad Sukarno of Indonesia and Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia — the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement — in serving humanity.

The King hailed the 10 principles adopted by the conference and said they represent a "historic turning point in the march of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

These principles, the King said, have "positively influenced historical as well as contemporary relations among nations."

In a message to the conference, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said the Non-Aligned Movement had three main causes left to settle — Palestine, Namibia (South-West Africa) and South Africa.

He said in his message that the liberation of Palestine from "American imperialist schemes and Zionist racism" would crown the group's struggle.

"The Non-Aligned Movement today has three causes which have remained unresolved for the past 30 years, the Palestine cause, the Namibian cause and the cause of South Africa," he said in the message read out by a PLO representative to the Bandung meeting.

"The Bandung conference represented then a forceful impulse to the launching of the march of the world liberation movement and proved to all the peoples fighting against a colonialist oppressive power that they were not alone," Mr. Arafat added.



Their Majesties King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos of Oman attend an exercise performed by the Royal Guards Wednesday (Petra photo)

Hussein, Qaboos and Mubarak hold summit in Aqaba today

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id of Oman flew to Aqaba Wednesday where they will hold talks on several regional issues with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak who is scheduled to arrive Thursday in the port city.

The tripartite summit in Aqaba is expected to discuss — among other things — the current Middle East peace efforts, the Iran-Iraq war, the situation in South Lebanon and ways to achieve an Arab consensus on these key regional issues.

The three leaders will also inaugurate a new ferry line between Jordan and Egypt, linking the Arab Maghreb with the Mashrek and considerably reducing travel expenses.

Sultan Qaboos, who arrived here Tuesday on a four-day state visit, is scheduled to pay a similar visit to Cairo on Saturday with the issue of economic relations between Oman and Egypt high on the agenda.

Earlier on Wednesday, the King and Sultan Qaboos attended an exercise by the Royal Guards while Prime Minister Zaid Rifai discussed with Omani Deputy Premier Qais Zawawi ways to strengthen bilateral economic ties.

Mr. Rifai, heading a high-powered delegation, met with the

Omani side, and discussed relations between the two countries and agreed to set up a joint preparatory committee to meet in the Omani capital of Muscat in May. The committee is "to organise and strengthen bilateral relations and establish integral industrial projects and trade centres," the Jordanian news agency, Petra, said.

It said the two sides also agreed to increase trade exchange between the two states and establish a multi-purpose company to be jointly financed by the private and public sectors.

A visit earlier this week by Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali also resulted in signing several Jordanian-Egyptian agreements on various economic, cultural and other issues.

Jordan restored diplomatic relations with Egypt last September after a five-year break over Cairo's signing of the Camp David peace treaty with Israel. Oman, a strategic Gulf state, was one of only four Arab countries that have maintained ties with Egypt despite the 1979 Arab boycott.

Jordan and Egypt have been urging the United States to play a more effective role in Middle East politics to get off the ground the Middle East peace process, revived by a Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The Jordan-PLO accord calls for an Israeli withdrawal from ter-

ritories it occupied during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and the establishment of a Palestinian state confederated with Jordan in exchange for peace with the Jewish state.

After a visit to Washington last month by President Mubarak, who had proposed a U.S. dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a prelude to direct negotiations with Israel, the U.S. administration sent Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy on a tour in the region.

Mr. Murphy's ongoing tour which took him so far to Jordan, Egypt, Israel, Iraq, Syria and Saudi Arabia, is aimed at exploring possibilities of starting such a U.S. dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which does not include members of the PLO which the administration does not recognise.

PLO officials insisted to be represented in any delegation for peace talks and said any agreement without the PLO "would not be binding."

The Washington Times reported Monday that King Hussein is expected to visit Washington late May and informed sources told the Jordan Times Wednesday that Mr. Murphy will make a stopover in Amman before returning to the U.S. at the conclusion of his current Middle East tour. However, there have been no confirmation of the reports.

Queen: Land in exchange for peace is solution to conflict

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (Agencies) — Her Majesty Queen Noor said Tuesday that the return of territory to Palestinians in Israel was the solution to the Middle East conflict.

Speaking to a crowd of several hundred at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, Queen Noor called for negotiations on Middle East problems at an international peace conference under the aegis of the United Nations Security Council.

She also urged recognition by Israel and the United States of Palestinian rights to self-determination.

She said that while the Arab countries have moved closer to agreement on peace in the Middle East, "the United States and Israel have moved away from a peaceful settlement." [Full text of the Queen's speech appears on page 5]

Queen Noor is in the United States for a two-week friendship tour.

In a speech she delivered last week at Duke University, North Carolina, the Queen called on the U.S. to open a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and said such a dialogue was an essential step towards a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict.

The Queen also delivered a speech at Princeton University, New Jersey, last week and said the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO offers an Arab commitment towards the rights of Israel as well as the Palestinians. She called on the American public to support the right of the Palestinians to self-determination.

Lebanese army moves into Bekaa as Israeli occupation forces leave

Pro-Israeli gunmen remain in Jezzine

GHAZZEH, Lebanon (R) — The Israeli army evacuated its "front lines" in east Lebanon Wednesday and Lebanese troops moved into the vacated territory to the sound of cheering and machine-gun volleys from jubilant crowds.

The first two Lebanese army convoys consisting of 13 trucks, eight armoured cars, four jeeps and an ambulance crossed into the northern part of Israel's "Bekaa front" just before 11 a.m. (0900 GMT) after the Israeli withdrawal.

Women threw rice from balconies, residents and militiamen fired into the air, and people dressed in their best clothes danced, sang, hugged each other and honked horns to greet the army as it went through this Sunni Muslim village.

Further south, Israeli troops evacuated their military headquarters in the town of Jezzine, 20 kilometres southeast of the coastal city of Sidon, and nearby Christian villages, but Israeli-backed militiamen remained, security sources said.

The jubilation which accompanied Wednesday's Lebanese army advance was reminiscent of scenes when the Israelis left the Sidon area on Feb. 16 in the first stage of their pullout.

The Israelis are due to complete the third and final stage of their withdrawal by June 1, five days before the third anniversary of their 1982 invasion.

A colonel in the Syrian army, which is deployed just north of the former Israeli lines and which helped coordinate Wednesday's Lebanese army advance, said the operation was going smoothly.

Asked if local militiamen, mostly from the Sunni Murrabitoun but

also including Shi'ites and members of pro-Syrian parties, would be allowed to enter the area, the colonel said: "Only the Lebanese army is going now."

The Israeli withdrawal from the Bekaa began Tuesday night, according to the Syrian officer.

A 20-year-old Ghazzeh resident said about 20 Israeli vehicles drove south along the shoulder of the Jebel Barouk mountain range west of the valley early Wednesday morning.

The Israelis also left the range, where they had an electronic surveillance post looking east toward Syrian positions and west towards the Shout Mountains.

A 60-year-old villager who fired off rounds of gunfire each time a Lebanese military vehicle passed said: "I am delighted. This is a great day for us."

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Sudan to review ties with Egypt, U.S.

CAIRO (AP) — Sudan's newly appointed prime minister said Wednesday that his country's close relations with the United States and Egypt will be evaluated in Sudan's "best interests."

AI Gazouly Dafaallah also told the Associated Press in a telephone interview that "south Sudan rebel leader John Garang has failed to respond to "numerous messages" sent by the new regime in Khartoum urging him to enter a peace dialogue with the central government.

Mr. Dafaallah, as head of the Sudanese Doctors' Union, played a major role in organising demonstrations and a general strike that paralysed the Sudanese capital and culminated in a bloodless military coup ousting President Jaafar Numeiri on April 6.

The coup was staged by Defence Minister Gen. Abdul-Rahman Swaridjhab, who headed a 15-man military council that

pledged a return to civilian rule in one year.

The council, which holds sovereign and legislative powers, on Monday appointed Mr. Dafaallah as head of a 15-member transitional civilian cabinet.

Asked about Sudan's future relations with the United States, which in this fiscal year will pump in about \$500-million dollars, Mr. Dafaallah said:

"As we have said before, we will not antagonise anyone. We will cooperate with everyone with Sudan's best interests in mind. Every relationship will be evaluated and will depend on Sudan's interests."

Referring to relations with Egypt, Sudan's northern neighbour and partner in a 1976 mutual defence pact and a 1982 integration charter, Mr. Dafaallah said:

"Our relationship with Egypt is eternal, but it has to be evaluated. The integration charter provides for less than what we aspired for. There are some positive elements to it, but as a general rule there has to be a change in its function to make it serve the interests of the two peoples."

Mr. Dafaallah was quick to point out, however, that an evaluation of the charter "does not mean it will be cancelled. There just has to be an evaluation because the Sudanese people themselves were absent" from the charter.

U.S. "watching" developments in Sudan, page 2

Reagan loses battle for aid to 'Contras'

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has been dealt the first major blow of his presidency and forced to promise changes in his controversial policy towards Nicaragua following the rejection of his request for fresh military aid to anti-Sandinista rebels.

The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives Tuesday night killed the military aid when it rejected 248 to 180 a resolution allocating \$14 million for the rebels, who are seeking to overthrow Managua's government.

But a top State Department official said the fight for aid to the "Contras" was not yet over and vowed the administration would persevere in efforts to "age the aid package in some form or another."

INSIDE

- ★ U.N. chief sees chances for Gulf talks, page 2
- ★ Education experts call for more emphasis on technical studies, page 3
- ★ Second Reagan administration is on the defensive, page 4
- ★ Portugal marks anniversary of revolution, page 5
- ★ Sadri avenges loss to Smid, page 6
- ★ Yarnati: OPEC output in April below ceiling, page 7
- ★ Gorbachev secures power base, says U.S. wants no arms pact, page 8

Masri, Khatib brief U.S. team on Mideast issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Foreign Affairs Taher Al Masri Wednesday received a visiting delegation comprising members of the U.S. National War College for senior military training.

Mr. Masri explained to the 14-member delegation Jordan's foreign policy principles, the background of the Palestinian problem and the Middle East conflict in addition to Jordan's views for a peaceful and just settlement to the conflict.

The delegation was also received by Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib who also briefed them on developments in the Middle East conflict and Jordan's call for convening an international conference on the issue to be attended by all the concerned parties.

Earlier in the day, Jordanian Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb received the American delegation for discussions on matters of mutual interest.

The delegation was briefed on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces and their defence responsibilities. The briefing was attended by a number of assistants to the chief-of-staff, senior officers and the U.S. military attaché in Amman.

Telephone numbers change announced

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Telecommunications Corporation announced that telephone numbers in Jabal Al Hussein area will be changed starting Thursday, April 25.

The areas affected are between Firas Circle and Al Hussein Refugee Camp, Al Razi and Khaled Ibn Al Walid streets as well as Al Nuzha district.

Telephones that are connected to the 'Abdali' Electronic Exchange will be transferred to the Amman Central Exchange permanently.

The transfer process is due to start at 10.00 a.m. and end at 24.00 hours Thursday.

Telephone numbers starting with 660, 663, 665, 667, 668, 669 have the first two digits changed to 64. Numbers starting with 664, 662 will change to 634 and 652. Numbers starting with 661 will become 653. Numbers starting with 67 will change to 61.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Khatib receives Egyptian minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information, Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Mohammad Al Khatib Wednesday met the visiting Egyptian Minister of Culture Abdul Hameed Radwan to review bilateral cultural relations. The two agreed on a programme to coordinate all fields of culture especially the fields of publishing, theatre and plastic art.

TCC to deal with phone bill complaints

AMMAN (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) has decided to allow telephone subscribers who have submitted written complaints about their telephone bills to pay a certain amount of the total sum stated on the invoice, according to TCC Director General Mohammad Shahed Ismail. He said that this amount should not be less than the average monthly value of the bill for the past year. Mr. Ismail added that the decision has been taken until the TCC complaints committee is able to look into complaints and follow up on the repayment of bills.

Passport team to visit Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra) — The director general of the Passports Department has decided to send a delegation from his department to Kuwait to process Jordanian's applications for passport renewals. The delegation comprises three senior department officials who will stay in Kuwait for one month.

Week's road accidents claim 12 lives

AMMAN (Petra) — Twelve people were killed and another 121 persons were injured as a result of 176 road accidents on the Kingdom's roads during the past week, according to a Public Security Department statistical report issued Wednesday. The report said that a total of 128 accidents took place in Amman resulting in one person dead and 51 others injured.

Irbid, Balqa governorates mark environment day

IRBID (Petra) — An exhibition to mark Arab Environment Day opened Wednesday at the natural history museum at Yarmouk University.

Dr. Sufian Al Tell, director of the Department of Environment, deputised for Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud and opened the exhibition.

On display at the exhibition are stuffed animals and fish from the Jordanian environment in addition to slides and graphs showing the distribution of flora and fauna. The exhibition also depicts the effects of industry on the environment.

Director of the museum, Dr. Suleiman Salman, said that the exhibition aims to acquaint people with the importance of the environment, environmental protection and the need to preserve natural resources in the country.

The opening of the exhibition, which will last for five days, was attended by the university's vice-president, the dean of the faculty of science and faculty members.

Meanwhile in Balqa Governorate, preparations were made for celebrations to mark Arab Environment Day. The celebrations include seminars and lectures which highlight the importance of the occasion.

Salt Municipality decided to celebrate the occasion for seven days by dividing the city into several geographical zones. Students and community volunteers will help clean the streets and government departments are using their resources to ensure the success of the occasion.

The celebrations committee in the city Wednesday started to distribute posters and pamphlets on environmental protection.

Also Wednesday, students started voluntary services at communities in their neighbourhoods and the first and second school periods were devoted to lectures and lessons on nature, the environment and environmental sciences.

Israelis leave Bekaa

(Continued from page 1)

area after more than a month of bloody sectarian fighting around the city.

Reuters correspondent Andrew Lammowski reported that about 280 men of the "Lebanese Forces" militia boarded the 700-ton ferry "Charlie One" with armoured vehicles and fighting equipment at the tiny port of Jiyeh just north of Sidon, and sailed for the mostly Christian east Beirut, 25 kilometres away.

A second boatload of 170 men with 120 mm mortars and 25-pound field artillery was due to leave, later Wednesday, their commander, Gilben Ghosine, said.

An Israeli army spokesman said an area of some 750 square kilometres — about eight per cent of Lebanon — was evacuated Wednesday, leaving Israel in control of 11 per cent of the country.

Israel, which once occupied about a third of Lebanon, says it will complete the withdrawal by June. Public pressure to bring home the army has mounted because of heavy casualties inflicted by resistance forces.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin told Israel Radio he did not believe Syria, which has an estimated 40,000 troops in Lebanon, would take advantage of the withdrawal to bring about a military confrontation.

"They might here and there move a little bit towards the south. But they know what will be intolerable to us," he added.

According to the Israeli army, some 60,000 people live in the area evacuated Wednesday, including Christians, Shiite and Sunni Muslims and Druze.

The Israeli army is reinforcing border defences and plans to establish a buffer zone north of the frontier, to be policed by Israeli-backed local militias, before ending the occupation.



EXHIBITION OPENS: Her Highness Princess Taghreed (centre) Wednesday opens at the French Cultural Centre the annual paintings exhibition of the Sisters of Nazareth College in Amman. The exhibition which runs for ten days includes 350 paintings depicting life, culture and nature in Jordan. The opening ceremony was attended by the French Ambassador to Jordan Jacques-Alain de Sedouy, students, parents and art lovers.

Arabsat committee urges Arab states to complete satellite receiver stations

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The joint Arab committee for the utilisation of space networks for information, culture and development Wednesday called on Arab countries to finalise ground stations to receive Arabsat transmissions as soon as possible in order to benefit from the satellite in the near future, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

Petra said that the committee recommended at the end of its second meeting in Riyadh on Tuesday, that it is important to complete the earth transmissions and connections which link Arab ground stations by telephone.

The committee also recommended that Arab countries finalise television transmission centres in addition to modernising and expanding their national networks. The committee also stressed the necessity to fully benefit from community television channels in transmitting educational and developmental programmes.

Earlier this week, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said that unfortunately Arabsat is expected to lose 15 per cent of its life before operating.

Speaking at the opening of a geological conference the Crown Prince said there are only two ground stations ready to receive transmissions, one in Jordan and the other in Tunisia.

Arabsat, the first Arab telecommunications satellite, is expected to start broadcasting on two community television channels on Oct. 1 this year. The spaceship blasted off on Feb. 8, 1985 from a launching site in Kourou, French Guyana.

The two-tonne French-built satellite, which will benefit 22 Arab nations, was due to serve 8,000 simultaneous telephone circuits, seven television channels, in addition to a communal television channels for isolated rural areas. It also provides telex and data transmission services, will step up existing telecommunications facilities in Arab countries and extend these facilities to the rest of the world.

Launched by a French Ariane rocket, the solar-powered satellite was released into a geo-stationary orbit of about 36,000 kilometres from earth.

It was reported that the first ground station set up in Ras Jazir, Bahrain, is already operational to serve as the satellite's earth link. Several Arab countries were asked to develop or set up ground-receiving facilities. Jordan's main ground station has been functioning since the beginning of the current year.

Benefits for Jordan

Arabsat I will provide Jordan with direct connections to all Arab countries instead of the existing limited links through Intelsat, an international satellite.

The Arabsat orbiter, one of the three being built by a consortium headed by the French Aerospace firm Aerospatiale, at a total cost of \$134 million, is being controlled from ground stations in Tunis and Doha, near Riyadh, during its seven-year life.

A second Arabsat is due to be launched by an American space shuttle later in the year with a third satellite being kept in reserve.

The satellite programme was developed by the Arab Satellite Communications Organisation, set up in 1976 by member countries of the Arab League.

Ministry improves facilities for tourists

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

icated for rheumatism and are also helpful in the cure of skin diseases. Mr. Bahri said.

Attracting tourists

AMMAN — The new resthouse, officially opened in March on the Dead Sea shore is only one of the many new tourist facilities which will be built there, according to Mr. Abd'l Rahman El Bahri, marketing director at the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities.

Mr. Bahri told the Jordan Times that several other projects have been presented to the ministry by the private sector for providing facilities on the Dead Sea shore in order to encourage tourism there. The projects, which will amount to an approximate cost of JD 5 million have been approved by the government.

He also said that the improvement of tourist facilities on the Dead Sea shore is one of the several similar programmes which the government is encouraging in order to diversify usual tourist routes by creating new destinations. Besides being a site of great historical and geographical interest, the Dead Sea is also renowned for the medical properties of its waters, particularly valuable in the cure of skin diseases, he pointed out.

Other similar programmes include the development of hot spas for medical purposes at Zarka Ma'in and Zarah, which will be catering for local and foreign tourists. These spas, which will comprise hotels, bungalows and clinics, have been promoted by the government which will act as a shareholder in cooperation with the private sector. They are presently in the planning stage, though the works at Zarka Ma'in are nearly ready to start. The waters in these two locations are mostly indicated for rheumatism and are also helpful in the cure of skin diseases.

Mr. Bahri added that tourism from European countries has markedly increased during the last two years, as well as the length of stay of tourists in the country. There has also been a better distribution of groups throughout the country. The Ministry of Tourism is now concerned with expanding marketing efforts towards the U.S.A., Canada and the Far East, particularly Japan. Efforts are also being made to increase the influx of tourists from other Arab countries, especially Saudi Arabia, he added.

With the rich variety of places of interest which Jordan has to offer to tourists, the Ministry of Tourism is also greatly concerned with establishing Jordan as a destination of tourist routes, rather than just an "en-route" stop-over. Efforts in this sense began in 1981, and Mr. Bahri said that a great progress has been made. More than 60 tour operators now have Jordan as a destination for one week as minimum length of stay.

Mr. Bahri added that the two directions the Ministry of Tourism is taking at present are the improvement of the tourist facilities and the creation of new "products" in the country. "Tourism is vital to the economy of our country," he said.

He also said that a new five-year development plan will start next year including many of the above mentioned projects. The main marketing policies the Ministry of Tourism is following are: Launching Jordan as a business and commercial centre besides a conference centre, because of its political and economical stability as well as its geographical strategic position; establishing Jordan as a destination as archaeological and historical place of interest; establishing Aqaba as a sports and winter resort, especially for water sports and scuba diving.

"In order to achieve success in these areas, we are contacting tour operators from all over the world who are organizing this kind of group tours, to attract their attention to the potential of this country," Mr. Bahri explained. "In the marketing and development fields we rely much on the efforts of the private sector, such as Alia, travel agencies within the country and hotels," he continued.

He said that, presently, after a brief tour of the country's most popular tourist spots — Amman, Jerash, Madaba and Petra — most tourists prefer to spend the rest of their holidays in Aqaba, which has much to offer to tourists all year round, due to its kind weather and unpolluted waters. The registered hotels there provide at the present more than 1,200 beds which, according to Mr. Bahri, are sufficient for the time being.

Education experts call for more emphasis on technical studies

AFTE conferees send cable of thanks to King Hussein

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Participants in the second meeting of convocation of the Arab Federation for Technical Education (AFTE), which concluded its five-day meetings in Amman Wednesday, sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein expressing their gratitude for the kind hospitality of the Kingdom and stressed the educational development Jordan has reached in the field of technical education. In their cable, the participants also promised to mobilise AFTE's capabilities in order to upgrade technical education in the Arab World.

During their five-day meetings, 150 participants from Algeria, West Germany, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Hungary, Syria, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Kuwait, Morocco, Yemen, Jordan, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO), Canada, and Hong Kong discussed regional studies and reports on technical education. The conference also discussed AFTE's course of action for the years 1985, 1986 as well as international reports and studies dealing with the impact of modern technology on technical education and the status of technical education in the Arab World and ways to develop it. The participants also visited the Fourth Exhibition of Arabic Technical Books which was held at the Princess Alia College in Amman, other Jordanian community colleges and the Royal Scientific Society.

The convocation concluded with several recommendations which centred on ways to promote and upgrade technical education in the Arab World. A recommendation stressed the need to link educational planning with economic planning in all Arab countries and they pointed out that at least 50 per cent of students who continue their higher education should be channelled into technical education.

Another recommendation called for increasing cooperation between Arab countries in the fields of education and especially technical education studies, through establishing Arab technical colleges in Arab countries which provide manpower to other countries.

They also pointed out that technical and academic education should be linked with university education programmes by encouraging outstanding technical students who have completed their community college pro-

grammes to pursue their higher education by enrolling in technical universities.

The conference pointed out the importance of establishing an Arab institution to upgrade and formulate technical education and academic texts which they suggested should function under the umbrella of AFTE. They also recommended the formation of an Arab regional training centre for technical specialisations as well as condensing Arab efforts in terms of publishing and distributing all technical up-to-date information.

The participants also stressed the importance of the Arab satellite in transmitting technical information, which they suggested should be prepared by AFTE in cooperation with regional and international specialised organisations.

The convocation also called for the unification of technical and occupational terms, including works to be carried out by each major of specialisation, in relation to occupational unification studies which the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) is currently preparing.

The encouragement of women to join technical education programmes was also endorsed by the participants, which according to the convocation "will raise the standard of female participation in national and regional developmental plans."

The participants also voiced their hope to incorporate scientific and applied approaches into technical education syllabi as well as offering training to students majoring in technical education in order to increase their practical training.

A taste of British culture and heritage

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — After the great success of the first British week, organised last year to coincide with Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth's visit to Jordan, the British Tourist Authority in cooperation with British Airways has this year organised another British week featuring displays of British life and culture.

The British week, to be opened by British Ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles Thursday at the Amra Hotel, will offer various displays of British music, Scottish dancers and pipers, menus featuring British food, beer and wine to be served by Welsh ladies who will also present Welsh songs and dances.

The highlight of the week will be a Welsh medieval banquet, with a taste of old Britain reviving the nights of King Henry the eighth's court, brought all the way from Caldicott Castle in Wales.

"During the British banquet different types of entertainment will be presented such as sword fighting, magic shows, singing Welsh wenchies from Caldicott Castle and Bob O'Lecke, the cheeky wandering minstrel who proved very popular last year," Mr. Nigel Stanley, Amra Hotel food and beverage manager told the Jordan Times.

Mr. Stanley added that several other activities will also take place during the week including a special discotheque party, a daily British dinner buffet, afternoon cream teas as well as videos of the Milk Cup football final and the recent international rugby games.

Other attractions of the British week will be offered by the British Council and there will be three exhibitions at the Nahateen Foyer.

The British Council will display detailed information and advice on how to select courses and how to apply for higher studies in the United Kingdom. The council will also exhibit a display of British books with old and new titles.

"The display of British books will include 420 to 150 of the latest titles available at the British Council library and includes the English Language Book Service (ELBS) which are cheap edition textbooks sold in Jordan," Miss Sue Beaumont, British Council assistant representative, said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

Miss Beaumont added that there will also be a photographic exhibition of contemporary British architecture on show.

"Smoke and Fire" is the title of an exhibition of British poet Jim Mason who is a fine art lecturer at Yarmouk University. Jim Mason will exhibit and sell 30 to 40 pieces of his ceramics during the week.

Miss Beaumont explained that various video programmes showing different documentaries such as episodes of "Life on Earth" and programmes depicting life in Britain will be on show.

"By showing these various video films, the British Council is trying to publicise its video library which will be established in late June of this year," she added.

In the Nahateen Suite two British films, "Educating Rita" and "Gandhi" will be on show as part of the attractions on the British week.

Educating Rita is a British comedy production directed by Lewis Gilbert and made in 1983. The play, which ran for several years at various theatres in London, tells the story of Rita — played by Julie Walters — a young hairdresser who enrolls on an open University English literature course, despite continuous opposition from her boyfriend.

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Goodwill and reciprocity

LAST WEEK's government decision to lift all restrictions on the entry to Jordan of Arab Gulf nationals is a step in the right direction, but only if it is reciprocated by these sister countries. The move in itself is wise because it sets a good example for others to follow, and reflects the belief of every Arab that borders separating their countries are remnants of the past colonial era. It is in the faith of Jordanians and other Arab nationals like the Iraqis, the Saudis and the Syrians and others, that we all belong to the same nation whose territory should be open for all without any restrictions. What we would like to see is a reciprocal gesture by the Gulf countries towards Jordan and its citizens.

It is true that the Gulf countries are forced to place some restrictions on entry in view of the oil wealth which naturally attracts people from everywhere. But it is equally true that oil-rich Arab countries in the Gulf are in need of our skilled manpower for the implementation of their development projects. Most of these skilled people come from Jordan and Arab countries, but of course, there are those who come from Asia, Europe and America, also seeking employment and good money.

It is quite understandable that some restrictions should be placed on entry into the Gulf region. But we also believe that restrictions should be imposed less strictly on Arabs, especially Jordanians whose country offers Gulf nationals a special treatment.

We hear bitter stories about some of our people trying to enter a country in the Gulf for visiting a sick relative or for other similar purpose that requires very speedy response from the authorities, and we know of the long and tedious procedures that follow before entry visa is granted them. We also hear of long delays at Arab border posts due to thorough search of cars and luggage and other customs formalities which are usually more strictly applied to Arabs than to foreigners.

The way for cooperation and better inter-Arab relations is open and wide, and perhaps Jordan has now set a modest example in the treatment of fellow Arabs which requires appreciation, and more importantly, reciprocity.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Promoting brotherly ties

SULTAN QABOOS IBN SA'ID of Oman Tuesday started an official visit to Jordan in manifestation of the strong bilateral ties and the common objectives and goals of the two countries. Relations between Jordan and Oman have always been characterised by a brotherly atmosphere and the two countries have been working towards achieving the common aspirations of the Arab nation.

The visit of the Sultan comes at a time when solidarity is greatly needed and coordination among Arab states is essential in the face of the common challenges. Sultan Qaboos has said that his meeting with King Hussein was a translation of the true Arab solidarity. Meetings among Arab leaders, he said, pave the way for a better future, and for fulfilling the Arab nation's aspirations.

We welcome Sultan Qaboos in Jordan and hope that his talks with King Hussein and with the Jordanian government will bring benefits for all Arabs in general and the Jordanian and Omani peoples in particular.

Al Dustour: Israel should be made to withdraw totally

REPORTS FROM Lebanon speak of Israel's movements of troops and withdrawals from certain areas in southern Lebanon. The withdrawal seems to be taking place between Tyre and the Bekaa north of the Litani River.

If the Israelis are to remain there, there is a total contradiction of statements by its official spokesmen, that the pullout will be completed in a month's time. In fact, Israel is not pulling out completely from South Lebanon, but it is making tactical measures for redeploying its troops in regions of South Lebanon that would enable them to launch further attacks on Lebanon in the future. The current withdrawal of troops re-creates a situation that existed in 1978 when the Israelis occupied a zone in South Lebanon which later they offered to the renegade army officer Saad Haddad.

It is true that the Lebanese resistance forced the Israelis to withdraw southward, but the pullout is not enough and the Israelis must evacuate all lands in South Lebanon. For this to happen, the Lebanese factions should stop their fighting and end their conflict by peaceful means. They should pool all their resources to expel the Israelis from all their country.

Sawt Al Shaab: Overall Lebanese responsibility

A PROJECTED conference of Islamic leaders in Lebanon will not solve the country's crisis as the Christian conferences failed before to do so. Such conferences are not bound to reach even a lead to the aspired for solution, following 10 years of civil war. This is because all the solutions within the religious concept are in conflict with Lebanon as a nation for all, and conflict with the concept of Lebanon belonging to the Arab nation at large. If anything, religious polarisation in Lebanon helped to add more fuel to the conflict until the country became an arena for foreign forces and opened the way of the imposition of hegemony and partition.

In Switzerland, the Lebanese national leaders met in the spirit of saving their country from danger, away from any religious influences. They were determined to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of the country and to do away with all causes that brought about the civil war. But the conspiracy against Lebanon by forces much greater than that country were far stronger than the national forces and the will of people to end the war. Those warlords that dominated the scene and still do, have fallen victim to his own ambitions and to Israeli instigations. The warlords are playing into the hands of the Israelis who are intent on partitioning Lebanon after its people have reached total despair.

We would like to see all the Lebanese represented in a comprehensive national reconciliation conference that can solve all issues.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Reagan administration on the defensive

By Franz Schurmann

THE SENSE one gets looking at Washington is that the second Reagan administration has suddenly been pushed onto the defensive. Mr. Reagan's opponents in the U.S. and in other countries are beginning to pound in on him, like a boxer making a come-back in the ring.

He is under attack on wanting to cut back social security (pension) payments. He is under pressure to put more restrictions on the import of Japanese goods. He has just been up-staged in the arms control arena by Mr. Gorbachev's offer to freeze Soviet missile deployments in Europe. And his old rival, Jimmy Carter, who had been waiting patiently to deal him a blow, emerged and suggested Mr. Reagan take a more active role in Middle Eastern peace searching.

To an outsider, Mr. Carter's comments must have sounded quite mild. But outsiders do not understand how personal political rivalry works in this

country. The dagger may be small but the blade is no less sharp. For years, Ronald Reagan has been mercilessly attacking Jimmy Carter. The essence of what Mr. Reagan said was that Mr. Carter was a terrible leader: fearful, bumbling, and a disaster for just about every policy that the government undertook. Mr. Carter is a proud man. He said nothing back. But his hatred of Mr. Reagan was evident.

Then recently a public opinion survey revealed that the U.S. public thought that the Camp David peace initiative was the most popular thing the U.S. government had done in foreign policy in many decades. Jimmy Carter was delighted, and saw his long awaited opportunity to get back at Mr. Reagan. He, Mr. Carter, had taken the initiative to bring Egypt and Israel together, and now Mr. Reagan was indecisive, bumbling, and possibly helping produce another crisis for the U.S. in the Middle East.

Of course, Mr. Carter did not say that directly, but his message was clear — Mr. Reagan could bring about the same kind of trouble for himself on the Middle East that he accused Mr. Carter of bringing about during his presidential years of 1977-1981.

Mr. Reagan's reaction was to go on a ten day vacation to his ranch in the hills of southern California. It is very unlikely that Mr. Reagan will even try to play the active role that Mr. Carter did in regard to the Camp David peace process. Mr. Carter was and remains an active person (he is among other things a master carpenter). Mr. Reagan is largely active in horseback riding and lifting weights in a gymnasium (not bad for a 74 year old man). Mr. Reagan likes to talk, entertain, act (after all, he is an actor by training).

Being on the defensive means that his policies are in danger of coming apart. His Central American policy could

fall apart if Congress does not vote aid to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. His defence budget could be torn apart. His "Star Wars" dreams could be put off to the distant future. Arms control talks with the Soviets could falter as Mr. Gorbachev seems to be picking up the initiative. And, of course, there is the Middle East. What is the Reagan policy there?

No one in Washington will admit it, but there always has been a secret Reagan policy. I would describe it as consisting of three parts: (1) vast financial aid to Israel, (2) increased economic and military support to Arab nations, especially the Gulf states, Egypt, the Sudan, and (3) allowing Syria to reunify Lebanon.

If that is the policy, it is falling apart in Lebanon. Israel is sabotaging reunification by devastating South Lebanon and doing all it can to rekindle the civil war in that country. Israel's tools are the break-

away Christian militia. And as Washington tried to use economic aid as leverage over Israel caught in its terrible economic crisis, the usual Zionist sentiment in Congress wants to give even more money to Tel Aviv.

Bad also is the fact that only a day after he met with Mr. Reagan, Sudan's Numeiri was overthrown. He had been shown amiably chatting with Mr. Reagan, dramatising the close linkage between his regime and Washington. That was a bad blow to Mr. Reagan's prestige.

Then there is the disturbing trend of events in the Iran-Iraq war, one where the Tehran regime appears as convinced as ever that despite hideous losses of young men, they might win in the end.

Mr. Reagan is not a leader. He is, as the Americans say, "the great communicator." But communicating now is not going to help him. He may have

painted himself into the corner of a room. His instinct is to withdraw into his ranch house and hope that his subordinates can find ways out. If that happens, he will sail back into Washington, taking all the credit. But as of now, there is no port with cheering crowds to sail back into.

In the last years, the U.S. has had few presidents who were both shrewd and strong. Mr. Kennedy had a lot of both qualities. Mr. Johnson was more shrewd than strong. Mr. Nixon had much more of both than most people believe. Mr. Ford had neither. Mr. Carter had a peculiar kind of shrewdness and strength. And Mr. Reagan has neither because he does not enjoy the work of being president though he likes the idea of being on a political stage. I am certain Mr. Reagan is now-ads on the telephone talking with the despised Nixon, asking him what he, Mr. Nixon, thinks Mr. Reagan should do.

Prince Hassan: Arabs have made a commitment to peace, has Israel made a similar one?

In a recorded video address, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan made a comprehensive assessment of Israel's settlement policies and practices, and their political and demographic implications as a contribution for the Symposium on Israeli Settlements in Occupied Arab Territories which was organised by the League of Arab States and held in Washington D.C., April 22-24, 1985. Following is the full text of the address.

Mr. Secretary General,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

HAVING BEEN prevented by pressing engagements at home from actually being here with you today at this important and timely symposium, and not wishing to be deprived of an opportunity to share my thoughts with such a distinguished group of participants, I have had to resort to a second-best option, that of a recorded message. My remarks to you today will be complemented by a background paper which, I understand, will be made available to you during the course of your deliberations. Starkly entitled "The Israeli Colonisation of the West Bank," the paper is brief, factual and — I hope — conducive to further discussion and analysis.

In a gathering as well-informed as yours, no useful purpose will be served either by a restatement of the facts, with which you are only too familiar, or by a decrying of Israeli policies and practices, which have, in any case, been condemned by the great majority of the community of states. I doubt that there are any among you who need to be reminded of the outrageousness of foreign settlements imposed on a native population under conditions of belligerent occupation. Nor will the parallel escape you between present Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and the creeping Zionist colonisation of Palestine prior to 1948, which created new realities on the ground as a prelude to the creation of the Israeli state and the delineation of its borders. Nor, for that matter, will the proposed palliative measures of "improving the quality of life" in the occupied territories amount to more than a stop-gap arrangement that could divert attention from the fundamental issues raised by the fact of continued settlement and occupation.

It is almost two decades since the West Bank and the Gaza Strip came under Israeli occupation. The continued settlement and occupation which Israel has imposed on these territories has led, both directly and indirectly, to the stagnation and erosion of their Arab identity. Adequate calorie intake and rising, but in-

herently unstable income originating from unskilled employment on Israeli construction sites, are not in themselves an indication of a real improvement in the quality of life nor do they necessarily satisfy basic human needs. Palestinians in the occupied territories commute daily to Israel for employment. They cannot reside or own property within Israel, while Israelis increasingly "settle" on the West Bank exclusively Jewish settlements, where no Arab can reside. Unlike the citizens of Israel, the inhabitants and workers of these occupied territories are not entitled to social security or unemployment benefits — a fact to be borne in mind during the current economic difficulties in those areas.

A just and lasting resolution of the Palestine question in all its aspects is the only viable road to peace. To achieve it takes courage, intellectual generosity and almost grim determination. The Arabs, represented by the various Arab governments, and the Palestinian people, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, have made a commitment to peace, most notably in the Fez Summit resolutions of September 1982 and, more recently, in the Jordan-PLO agreement of last February. The question is: Has Israel made a similar commitment? There is a world of difference between a vision for peace, enunciated in objective and realistic terms, and a mere call for negotiations, morbidly vitiated by the imposition of a predetermined set of issues which are non-negotiable. Judging from repeated Israeli pronouncements, the settlements are one such issue.

Israeli settlements are a paramount stumbling block to peace. By no stretch of the imagination or measure of tolerance can one accept an Israeli denial of the aggregate of legitimate rights — historical, cultural, social, economic and political — of the Palestinian people while condoning an expansionist Israel which claims a God-given right to settle at will in territories belonging to the Palestinians. What needs to be addressed, therefore, is the right of the Palestinians to national self-determination culminating in the exercise of political

sovereignty in their ancestral home. That is the central issue, and it can only be resolved through a concerted effort by the world community. It is clear that as long as military occupation continues, "all requirements of a society under the rule of law such as the right of self-determination will continue to be denied."

The denial of basic socio-economic needs of the Arab population under occupation is becoming increasingly apparent. While settlements in the occupied territories flourish, the territories themselves have suffered from an erosion of their economic institutional base. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been sunk into the construction of settlements. By contrast, investment in badly needed infra-structural facilities in the Arab community has been woefully lacking. In fact, the socio-economic patterns and trends that have emerged on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a result of occupation and settlement are not in the long-term interest of any party to the Middle East conflict, except perhaps, those of extremists on either side. Obviously the promotion of stability and peace in this region requires the revitalisation of the Arab identity of the occupied territories, through a coherent strategy for the development of an indigenous infra-structure and productive capacity.

Since this symposium is being held in Washington, a few remarks about the position of the United States may be in order. In the context of urging an end to the Middle East crisis, the Reagan initiative of 1982 bluntly stated that "the United States will not support the use of any additional land for the purpose of settlements" during the proposed "transition period." The Reagan plan called for "the immediate adoption of a settlement freeze by Israel," and went on to say — and I quote: "Further settlement activity is in no way necessary for the security of Israel and only diminishes the confidence of the Arabs that a final outcome can be freely and fairly negotiated."

It is disturbing to note that the actions and, indeed, the pronouncements of the United States have contrasted sharply with the phraseology of the Reagan initiative. Apart from the implication that the United States had in the past supported the use of land by Israel "for the purpose of settlements," financial assistance to Israel has been increasing steadily and has registered a dramatic leap to \$2.6 billion in Fiscal Year 1985, with a promise of more to

come, thus enabling Israel to free ever-larger amounts of money for settlement activity. The recent Free Trade Agreement is another manifestation of unlimited American support to Israel. Contrary to all expectations, the United States did not hesitate to use its Veto power to obstruct the adoption of a Security Council resolution condemning the establishment of Israeli settlements on the West Bank. The attitude of the United States administration has been a study in retrenchment. Settlement activity was initially considered "illegal," which, of course, it is. It then came to be regarded as an "obstacle to peace," only to become an "impediment" to a settlement of the Palestine question. If this erosion in the American position continues, the settlements may become, as my brother King Hussein put it, "just an eyesore."

The net outcome has been the opposite of that originally intended or, at least, declared. Israel forged ahead with the establishment of still more settlements. At the time, Michael Deikel, deputy minister of agriculture and in charge of settlements had a toogoo-in-check response. "In opposition to the political thesis of Reagan," he said, "we answer with the erection of political facts in the area. Reagan pushed and we push back." And the occupied territories have fared no better under the present Labour-Likud government, which has been more subtle but no less determined than its predecessor. The establishment of six new settlements is a case in point. The insidious thickening of existing settlements is another.

When and where will it all end? It is clear, I believe, that a piecemeal approach to any component of the Palestine problem, be it the settlements, the denial of human and civic rights, the Israeli encroachment on water resources, the economic subjugation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, or the threat to the Holy Places, will not take us far down the road to a just and durable peace. On the contrary, it will only add to the existing clutter of missed opportunities. The more viable alternative is to take up all of the issues together and embark on a bold attempt at breaking the Gordian knot by addressing the root causes of the problem in a constructive and realistic manner.

To the skeptics in the world community — a diminishing breed, I hasten to add — we say that this alternative is no less effective because it is self-evident.

On Feb. 11 of this year, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation made a formal bid to meet the problem head on rather than pursue a series of cul-de-sacs. The accord is straightforward, genuine and — despite its brevity — comprehensive. It is rooted in international and Arab consensus; it takes account of the special relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples; and it is fair to the Israelis. It spells out the substance of peace and suggests a mechanism for achieving it. All its provisions are sanctioned by international legitimacy as well as by time-honoured practice in international relations. The exchange of territory for peace, the right to self-determination, the resolution of the status of refugees, the resolution of conflict through negotiations, the participation of all the parties in the negotiating process, the mutual respect for territorial and religious rights, the right to confederation and recourse to international approval, are all eminently respectable — and feasible — principles of human conduct.

It is a sad commentary on the affairs of men today that Israel sees fit to dismiss with seeming impunity the initiatives and overtures of its unwavering supporters, its adversaries and its victims alike. President Reagan's call for a freeze on settlement activity was spurned less than 24 hours after it was issued. The Fez summit resolutions were turned down in summary fashion. The Jordan-PLO accord was rejected out of hand. Calls for peace are answered with "iron-fist" atrocities. Concrete proposals are countered by generalisations based on the phantoms and stereotyped clichés of the recent and distant past.

If Israel's response, however, serves to confirm the Arabs' worst suspicions of its overall expansionist designs, the attitude of the United States borders on the inexplicable. Israeli rejection of "American initiatives is rewarded with increasing financial and military aid; Arab movement towards conciliation is accorded a negative or, at best, a lukewarm reception. Israeli atrocities in the Lebanon and elsewhere are passed over without rebuke; Arab resistance is condemned in the strongest terms. Is it any wonder that the Arab World is on the verge of despair with regard to the efficacy of an American mediating role? And if the alternative of an international conference is unacceptable to the

United States, are we to acquiesce in the ominous slide of our region towards polarisation, radicalism and yet greater violence?

I suggest to you that there is too much at stake to allow the present opportunity to be frittered away. His Majesty King Hussein has called it "the last chance" for peace. We should not waste it. It is perhaps too much to expect a constructive response from the Israeli side, but much is expected — and required — from the international community. It has been heartening to note the positive involvement of the European position towards greater eye-handness. The Venice Declaration of June 1980 stated without equivocation that Israeli settlements "constitute a serious obstacle to the peace process in the Middle East" and that these "settlements... are illegal under international law". The European reaction to the Jordan-PLO accord, including the call for an international peace conference, has been encouraging. Also, what seemed like an initial American rejection of the notion of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, there has been apparent movement from what a senior American official characterised as "a positive-negative approach" towards a readiness to look into "the possibilities of the construction" of such a delegation. But the momentum needs to be increased and the entire process strengthened. Recent events in the Lebanon demonstrate with tragic clarity that unchecked violence breeds insurmountable obstacles to peace.

The Arab League is to be commended for bringing together such a distinguished group of statesmen, academics, religious leaders and experts to discuss a thorny and vital aspect of the Palestine problem. It is my hope that the Symposium will go beyond an exchange of views and adopt a programme of action which would contribute to moving the issue of Israeli settlements off dead-centre. "Time's winged chariot" is indeed "burrying near." If we can point out the dangers inherent in Israeli settlement policy, even to Israel itself, and thus achieve the goal of a total freeze on settlements as a prelude or concomitant to peace, our efforts will not have been wasted. We can and should make progress on a problem which has plagued the Arabs, the Palestinians, the Israelis and the world community for far too long.

Thank you and Godspeed in your deliberations.

America relives harsh memories, hard lessons of Vietnam war

By Michael Battye
Reuters

WASHINGTON — On many a day this summer, more than 10,000 people will slowly file along a v-shaped wall of black, polished granite carved with the names of the American dead in the Vietnam War.

Occasionally a hand will reach out to touch one of the 58,022 names and there will be tears for a relative, a friend or a comrade killed in Vietnam, Kampuchea or Laos.

Since its 1982 dedication, the austere elegant memorial on Washington's central mall has become one of the capital's most visited places and, for many, a symbol of the country's recovery from the searing, divisive trauma

of the Vietnam war. "It's become a healing agent," said one veteran, gazing at the memorial many who fought in Vietnam never thought they or their war effort would receive.

Along with the gradual healing, has come recognition that America's longest war held sobering lessons for a nation that entered it with jaunty, world-beating confidence.

"One thing we have a firm understanding of now is that military power is not a substitute for political, diplomatic and economic actions," said Richard Armitage, assistant secretary of defence for international security affairs.

"It's an offset, it's an assist, it's a tool of foreign policy — it's not a substitute."

For several years after the fall of Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) to the Communists on April 30, 1975, America seemed to want to forget all about Vietnam, much to the rage of the men who fought there.

Now, on the 10th anniversary of the takeover, the memories and the lessons are being hauled out for reexamination.

It seems nearly every newspaper and television station is running a series on the war and conducting polls on its legacy. Dozens of American journalists are in Vietnam and at least one television network is planning live coverage of the anniversary by satellite from Vietnam.

All the old questions are being revived about a war that sparked

huge and often violent protest demonstrations and led to the political demise of President Lyndon Johnson.

Should the United States have ever got militarily involved in Vietnam? Should it have fought the war differently once it did? Was the peace agreement that allowed U.S. troops to pull out two years before the end one to be proud of? What are the lessons to be learned from it?

The arguments seem little nearer resolution but are being conducted with little of the strident passion characteristic of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Advocates of all viewpoints seem to agree that the Vietnam trauma is fading in the face of new urgencies to patriotism.

A significant element in the dampening of passions has been the events in Indochina since the Communist takeover. The brutality of the Khmer Rouge regime in Kampuchea, the flood of "boat people" from Vietnam, that country's invasion of Kampuchea followed by famine and another outpouring of refugees.

U.S. soldiers, often portrayed during the war as drug-taking home to indifferent, even hostile, receptions; increasingly say they are proud of their service.

Enlistment in the military services and enrolment in the service academies, which dropped off after the post-Vietnam abolition of the draft, are now strongly rising.

Television shows these days star sympathetic characters portrayed as Vietnam veterans, something that would not have happened in the immediate aftermath of the war.

Even so, the war's effects linger, especially in the political arena and above all in foreign policy debate.

No memory is stronger than that of the undignified American retreat from Saigon rooftops to helicopters as thousands of panicking Vietnamese surrounded the building were abandoned to rapidly advancing Communist forces.

Under President Reagan, U.S. posture in the world has returned to the traditionally tough and Communist stance and willingness to use force to prevent its spread.

Jeffrey L. Hill

Queen: Mideast peace is our common cause

In a series of speeches addressed to American academic elite in various U.S. institutions, Her Majesty Queen Noor has been urging U.S. public-opinion leaders to intensify efforts for speeding up resolution of the Middle East conflict and helping the peoples of the region reach a just and comprehensive settlement to the conflict. Following is the full text of the queen's recent address at the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

I AM honoured to address you here tonight in a university and historic community whose names have long been international hallmarks of America's finest traditions.

Harvard is one of the world's great universities that have set international standards of excellence in scholarship, and intellectual and moral honesty in the quest for truth.

The region of Cambridge and Boston, whose people formed the vanguard of the American revolution, is identified the world over with this country's early strivings for liberty, justice, and political sovereignty.

What you have attained since the birth of your republic is all the more impressive because it has been accomplished in just over 200 years of nationhood.

I was born and raised in this country, and offered the best educational and cultural opportunities available in the world. I was exposed to the American tradition of personal ethics and public values, which endures as an example for freedom-loving people throughout the world.

As a child and as a young adult, I was nurtured by America's principles of individual liberty and equal opportunity, protected by a judicial system based on equality and justice for all, regardless of colour, creed, sex, or ethnic affiliation.

My own life's journey has taken me to a new home in Jordan, to the Arab and Islamic World. Measured in miles or in age of cultures, the distance I have travelled is great. But measured by the more meaningful criteria of timeless human experience — by a society's commitment to values anchored in a belief in God, in forgiveness, compassion, tolerance, and equality — the distance I have travelled has been short indeed.

My journey has been between different poles of the same spiritual world, where Arabs and Americans, Christianity and Islam, have identical commitments to the same human values. I have moved from one honourable tradition to another.

In my life and work in Jordan, I have found the opportunity to apply the lessons of my formative years in America — to aspire to self-fulfillment and excellence, to work hard, and to seek satisfaction by being of service to others in my community.

I speak to you tonight not as a politician or government official, or even as a scholar, but from the experience of my dual heritage and as an individual deeply concerned about the quality of relations between the United States and the Arab World.

My generation was the first to grow up under the frightening shadow of global annihilation. As university students in the late sixties, we were the first to confront the awesome challenge or responsibility and choice in a nuclear age. Those years coincided with a period of profound change in the United States.

Men and women such as myself were part of that almost iconoclastic era that so transformed American attitudes between the sixties and seventies. The student activism of that decade was rooted in the simple but enduring principles of American life: equality, justice, and freedom for all.

Much of the change was championed by students who were labelled "idealistic" or "utopian" because they rejected a social ethic that discriminated against some members of society. Or who were labelled "naïve" because they insisted that America's foreign policy reflect — in action as well as in words — the same values and principles upon which their own society was based.

The students, in fact, were the contemporary manifestation of a moral and political ideal that was first planned on these shores in the 16th century, and reached mat-

urity in 1776.

From my life in Jordan, I have gained a broader perspective of the moral and legal principles that have made the United States a great nation. I have learned, with an immediacy born from the tragic cost of wars in our area, the critical importance of the application of these same principles in the pursuit of peace and security in our time.

Within the tradition of this university's commitment to truth, I can do no greater service than to speak honestly about the contentious issues that have strained relations between the United States and the Arab World for decades. None is so central to our common hopes for peace and human progress as the unresolved Arab-Israeli conflict over the human and territorial rights of the Palestinian people.

Since the separate peace between Egypt and Israel in 1979, Middle Eastern diplomacy has been marked by stagnation, lost opportunities, and dashed hopes. Time after time, we have seen the Palestinian-Israeli issue spill beyond its physical and political boundaries — the war in Lebanon is only the latest and most vivid example. After almost four decades, marked by the tragedies and economic upheavals of five wars, we continue to live under the threatening cloud of conflict. We are now further endangered by the rising tide of popular frustration and radicalism.

To emphasise the gravity of the situation and the potential for global destruction that exists, I need only remind you that during the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the United States put its armed forces on a worldwide nuclear alert. The widespread concern in America today about nuclear proliferation is one that we in the Middle East share, perhaps with even more immediacy than you.

The choice is clear. We can accept further conflict and bloodshed, and risk the expansion of a regional conflict into a global conflagration, or we can join together in a major new effort to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict through negotiations, to achieve a peaceful settlement, coexistence, and justice for all peoples involved. War will never resolve this dispute. Force can never bring peace. There is an alternative.

In the past decade, the Palestinians and the majority of Arab states have come to terms with the challenge and reality of Israel. We have made our choice. There is today a heightened Arab will to reach a peaceful settlement with Israel based on equal justice and security guarantees.

The evolution of realism in Arab political thought is of critical significance and merits greater appreciation by our friends in the West. After the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the Arab summit at Khartoum declared itself against negotiations, recognition, or coexistence with Israel.

That declaration was a reflection of Arab anger and moral indignation over Israel's continued territorial expansion at the expense of legitimate Arab rights on legitimate Arab soil, and particularly at the expense of the Palestinians.

In time, many Arab states came to accept what Jordan had long realised — that Israel is a fact of life in the Middle East. Translating this realisation into political action, Arab leaders at Fez in 1982 unanimously adopted an eight-point plan to achieve a peaceful and permanent resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Building upon the Fez summit plan and also upon President Reagan's proposal of 1982 — both of which are based on the principle of the return of territory in exchange for peace — we have structured an initiative that represents an important breakthrough in the Arab search for peace. This initiative holds enormous promise, if it is



received with the trust and good will with which it has been formulated and offered.

I refer to the Jordanian-Palestinian accord concluded in February between the government of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people recognised by the majority of nations.

This accord represents a historic and unprecedented opportunity to resolve the Middle East conflict. For the first time, Jordan and the PLO have agreed to move together towards the achievement of a peaceful and just settlement.

Together, we have formulated a joint diplomatic framework for a negotiated peace based on the principles of international law. Specifically, the Jordanian-Palestinian accord calls for the return of territory in exchange for peace as defined in United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Resolution 242 of November 1967, which has been formulated and adopted in the aftermath of the June war of that year, was immediately accepted by both Jordan and Egypt. Many forget that the 1967 war was initiated by Israel's air strike against Egypt. Egypt's Arab allies, bound by the Arab League Charter and committed to a joint defence treaty, responded defensively in order to repel the Israeli aggression and forced occupation of Arab land.

Resolution 242, which has endured as the cornerstone of every subsequent Middle East peace initiative, derives its preamble from the United Nations Charter — which declares the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war.

The Palestinian-Jordanian accord thus calls for Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to be exercised within the context of the proposed confederation of Jordan and Palestine.

The peace we envision would be negotiated at an international peace conference attended by the concerned parties, under the aegis of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. The security of all states, including Israel and a Palestinian state confederated with Jordan, would be guaranteed by the international community acting through the Security Council.

The Fez resolutions and the Jordan-PLO accord are the expression of the Arab commitment to live in peace with the people and the state of Israel — but only if Israel makes a similar commitment to live peacefully and on equal terms with her Arab neighbours, and particularly with a Palestinian people granted the right of self-determination.

We have offered our vision of a just peace. We have suggested a negotiating mechanism to achieve it. We have tried to address the twin issues of peace and security for Israelis and Arabs, on equal and reciprocal terms. We have tried to be realistic. But we cannot make peace on our own.

To those in the West who seek Arab recognition of Israel's existence, we say this Arab commitment offers mutual recognition of Israeli and Palestinian national rights. To those in the West who seek security for Israel, we say this Arab commitment would guarantee the security of Israel and the Jordan-Palestine confederation — as well as all in the area, within the context of a final comprehensive peace based on justice for all.

Moreover, our formula embodies a common consensus for action to the Palestinian problem.

peace that has been advanced in different forms by Arab, American, European, and international initiatives — all of which call for the return of territory in exchange for peace and comprehensive security guarantees.

The common denominator that permeates the Fez plan, the Jordan-PLO accord, the Reagan initiative, the Venice Declaration of the European Economic Community, and other peace proposals, is the set of principles embodied in United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which also provides Security Council guarantees for a balanced solution to the problem.

The resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 war, the right of all states in the region to live in peace within secure and recognised borders, and a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

To those in the West who seek Arab recognition of Israel's existence, we say this Arab commitment offers mutual recognition of Israeli and Palestinian national rights. To those in the West who seek security for Israel, we say this Arab commitment would guarantee the security of Israel and the Jordan-Palestine confederation — as well as all in the area, within the context of a final comprehensive peace based on justice for all.

While the Arab states have moved closer to coexistence on equal terms with Israel, Israel — and with it the United States — appear to have moved in a different direction. Increasingly, the United States appears to view Israel's security, and a unilateral Arab recognition of Israel, as both the starting point and the goal of negotiations — and appears to have assigned a lower priority to Palestinian rights to self-determination, and to the security of Arab states bordering Israel.

Until the early 1960s, the United States was officially committed to the security and territorial integrity of all states in the region, Arab and Israeli alike. Since then, however, the United States has increasingly viewed Israel's security as its paramount concern.

The American tradition of balance — of a dual commitment to Arab and Israeli rights — has been systematically replaced by an American commitment to maintain Israel's military dominance in the Middle East. This shift has seriously harmed America's traditionally strong relations with friendly Arab countries.

From time to time throughout the years, we have been encouraged by indications of an earnest American will to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The most recent, as offered in the Reagan initiative, expressed a new American realism, not only in reaffirming the principles of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, but also in emphasising the centrality of the Palestinian problem. It fails, however, to address the core issue — the Palestinian right to self-determination.

In presenting his initiative, President Reagan expressed America's awareness of its responsibility in the peace-making process, when he said:

"Our involvement... is not a matter of preference; it is a moral imperative. The strategic importance of the region is well known... I recognise that the United States has a special responsibility. No other nation is in a position to deal with the key parties to the conflict on the basis of trust and reliability."

Less than 24 hours after it was announced by your president, Israel rejected the Reagan plan. Our position is: Let us sit together at a peace conference in a neutral venue, under United Nations auspices, and discuss the positive and mutually acceptable aspects of the various peace plans that have been proposed.

If the peace process is to move forward, it is essential that the United States enter into a dialogue with the Palestinians. As the recognised, sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO must participate in the process that determines their future. There can be no effective solution to the Palestinian problem without the participation and final endorsement of

the primarily injured party, the Palestinians.

The United States sought and received the help of the PLO when it needed protection for its hostages in Iran. Again, when assistance was required to evacuate safely American citizens from Lebanon in 1982, the PLO quickly responded. Today, peace itself is held hostage, and an American-Palestinian dialogue is the vital element necessary to initiate the negotiating process.

If the Middle East is ever to enjoy genuine and lasting peace, all the parties directly concerned must move closer to, and be mutually fortified by, a middle ground that sees equal political rights as the only logical foundation for a lasting peace.

We do not ask you to put aside Israel's security concerns. Nor do we ask you to support only the Arab position. We ask you,

rather, to work with the forces of moderation and realism in the Middle East, by seeking security for both Israel and the Arab states.

We ask you to act on the knowledge that genuine security has never been achieved through the might of arms, but rather through the irresistible force of reconciliation and mutual trust between peoples.

It is essential to uphold the principle of reciprocity in recognising and addressing the balanced rights and concerns of both parties to the conflict. Security is a state of mind, brought about by a just and durable peace. It will never result from military occupation and control of other peoples' territories and the denial of their rights.

We ask you to reexamine whether you have done everything possible for an Arab-Israeli peace.

I said earlier that my own journey from America to the Arab World has reinvigorated my faith in the compatibility of the principles and goals we share. My life in the Arab World, as the Queen of Jordan and the wife of King Hussein, has given me a new perspective on the foreign policy application of America's founding principles.

As a student in this country, I learned that the American government treats all people as equals before the law. As a Jordanian, I have seen America's support for the application of international law in the Middle East become selective, hesitant, and vague.

As a student in this country, I learned that the United States uses its vast financial resources to advance freedom, self-reliance, and human progress. As a Jordanian, I watch the United States sustain Israel's occupation of Arab lands, and seemingly reward Israel for its belligerence.

As a student in this country, I was proud to learn that in 1918, President Woodrow Wilson articulated for mankind the principle of national self-determination for all peoples. As a Jordanian, I grapple daily with the human tragedy and socio-economic consequences of an American Middle East policy that seems to deny the right of self-determination to the Palestinian people.

The Fez resolutions and the Jordan-PLO accord are the expression of a historic Arab turning point in the search for a negotiated Middle East peace that will satisfy Israel's security concerns and the Palestinians' quest for their national rights. But the security and rights of all will be engulfed by the forces of extremism, militarism, and fanaticism, if the Arab will for peace is not reciprocated by a parallel response from Israel and the United States.

The past decade has shown that lack of progress towards a peaceful settlement breeds increasing extremism in both the Israeli and

Arab camps. We have seen how diplomatic stagnation strengthens the hand of rightwing extremists and annexationists in Israel, while promoting corresponding anti-American forces in many parts of the Arab and Islamic World.

Wasted time and diplomatic stalemate only fuel fanaticism, volatility, and instability. If the Arab-Israeli conflict is left unresolved, it will almost certainly spill over into new battlefields and generate a fresh cycle of bloodshed and suffering.

Absence of peace, in this age of nuclear threat and socio-economic interdependence, endangers the stability and welfare of the entire world. Today, no nation is an island — isolation can no longer provide protection. We must all work together to address the vital challenge of peace in our time.

Will American policy continue to strengthen the ambitions of Israelis who covet a false security based on the occupation of Arab lands and the subjugation of Arab people? Or will the American people reaffirm their nation's historic role as the champion of equal rights, the sentinel of liberty, and the guardian of the concept of self-determination for all peoples?

Will you revive President Kennedy's pledge to pay any price, meet any hardship, and oppose any foe for the sake of freedom, or will you consider freedom divisible?

We, in the Middle East, ask you these questions with an increased sense of urgency.

People throughout the world look to the United States for leadership in their struggle against tyranny and totalitarianism. They look to America to uphold its historical commitment to liberty and equality for all peoples.

If past experience has made us sceptical, the Jordan-PLO accord shows we have not given up hope. But, all parties must act decisively and build upon this new opportunity for peace.

We must intensify our efforts to engage one another in a true dialogue and work actively towards a political settlement that will lead to peaceful coexistence between Arabs and Israelis and security for all. Circumstances in the United States and in the Middle East now offer a narrow window of hope, and time is of the utmost importance.

We realistically and honestly feel that we will not have another such opportunity for peace ever again.

It is time for the United States to revive its role as an impartial mediator by dealing more evenly-handedly with the rights and concerns of both Palestinians and Israelis. It is also time for a constructive dialogue between Americans and Arabs, and more specifically between the United States government and the Palestinian leadership.

Lasting peace is possible, but it can only be based on the principles of equality and justice that are the bedrock of American civilisation, and the shared heritage of the Arab and Jewish peoples.

We can implement our principles only if we are true to them. We can be proud of our moral dictates only if we live up to them.

Let us continue to be sustained by the strength and determination that lie in the words of one of Harvard's most distinguished graduates, President John Kennedy:

"However close we sometimes seem to that dark and final abyss, let no man of peace and freedom despair. For he does not stand alone. If we all can persevere, if we can in every land and office look beyond our own shores and ambitions, then surely the age will dawn in which the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved."

Let us jointly send a message to the world: That peace is our common cause, and that freedom, self-determination, and security for all the people of the Middle East will emerge as the ultimate expression of our common will.

Thank you.

Panda Habibs

Honesty pays?

IT SEEMS one does not only have problems when he makes mistakes, but one also risks getting into trouble when he is honest and meticulous in his work.

On my mind is a contractor who was awarded a tender in Aqaba for the construction of a school. The government specifications stipulated the quantity of cement to be used in each unit and the building material for the project.

His price, being most competitive, the contractor won the bidding for the tender.

After concluding the construction of the foundations, the building's skeleton started to come to sight. During an inspection visit by a delegation from the Public Works Ministry, one of the engineers discovered, to his astonishment, that the material used was "well high above the required specifications." The cement was of a superior quality and in quantities more than required.

Puzzled by the discovery, being accustomed to the opposite situation, the engineer asked that more checking be made.

A new committee was formed to "investigate" this unique "problem." Tests on the concrete were carried out, revealing the quality was again higher than the specifications. On another visit, the committee decided to send concrete samples to the ministry's laboratories, for further confirmation.

In between, the construction work on the school was suspended; the contractor was confident that in the end, everything will be "clarified" and that he will be able to continue his project.

One thing is sure, he learned his lesson. Next time, he will think twice before adding one extra gramme of cement.

Portugal marks the 11th anniversary of the 1974 revolution

By David Reid
Reuter

LISBON — Portugal celebrates the 11th anniversary of its return to democracy on Thursday with a hero of the 1974 revolution languishing in jail and the country tensed for crucial presidential elections and difficult entry into the European Community.

Friends of Lieutenant-Colonel Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, chief of operations during the armed forces revolution who is currently awaiting trial accused of being an urban guerrilla leader, plan an all-night vigil in sight of Caxias military prison outside Lisbon where he is being held.

Caxias was formerly used by the dreaded secret police, dissolved immediately after the armed forces overthrew 48 years of right-wing dictatorship in 1974.

Li. Col. Otelo is accused of being a leader of the left-wing urban guerrilla group FP-25 (whose name means popular forces of April 25, date of the 1974 revolution). He has denied any links with the group.

To keep the celebrations as harmonious as possible, the organisers of a rally and march down the capital's broad Avenida da Liberdade (freedom avenue) have tacitly agreed to avoid mentioning the volatile Otelo during speeches during speeches on the anniversary.

The unofficial left-wing grouping which is organising the march and rally also plans to avoid other controversial topics such as the presidential polls due at the end of the year and next month's visit to Portugal by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan's visit is not welcomed by left-wing groups who oppose his international policies and object to existing military agreements between Portugal and the United States.

Celebrations throughout Portugal are expected to highlight the problems, divisions and doubts which still grip this poor country more than a decade after the explosion of joy and hope which greeted the restoration of democratic freedoms.

Among those most optimistic about Portugal's future is 60-year-old Socialist leader, Prime Minister Mario Soares, who returned from exile in France just after the revolution to lead his country's fight back to a Western democratic system and launch its bid to join Europe.

In a new collection of speeches and interviews called, "The Word

and the Trees" just published, Mr. Soares confidently reaffirms his faith in Portugal's role in the European Community and his confidence that it can overcome its economic backwardness.

After the successful conclusion of long and arduous negotiations for Portuguese entry last month, Mr. Soares affirmed: "Within five years Portugal will be a completely different country — and certainly a better one for all Portuguese."

However, many industrialists and farmers have grave doubts about Portugal's ability to meet the strains of community membership. The Social Democrats, partners with Mr. Soares' Socialists in a 21-month-old coalition, and the conservative-minded Christian Democrats, back community entry but their enthusiasm has been muted.

Former Finance Minister Joao Salgueiro, a Social Democrat, for example, feels that Portugal gave away too much in the negotiations.

But the most pessimistic about Portugal's future in the community appears to be hard-line Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal, 72, whose powerful party, the third largest, seemed poised to take power in the long hot political summer of 1975. Like Mr. Soares, he spent years in exile — but in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Cunhal says entry into the community will be a disaster for Portugal and will destroy what the Communists call "the conquest of the revolution."

He has repeatedly called on President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, completing his 10th and last year in office, to dismiss the government and call elections for a new parliament which would decide on the entry issue. Elections are not due until 1987.

Mr. Soares is widely expected to be a leading contender for the presidency, and his victory would end a run of military presidencies in Portugal.

It was General Eanes — then an obscure colonel — who led loyal forces which crushed an attempted left-wing military coup in November, 1975.

Also tipped as a prominent contender for the succession is Maria Lourdes de Pitasilgo, 55-year-old industrial chemist and first woman prime minister of Portugal in 1979-80.

There has been widespread speculation that the Communists would throw in their vote for Mrs. Pitasilgo in a presidential contest against Mr. Soares.

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Sadri avenges loss to Smid

ATLANTA, Georgia (R) — John Sadri of the United States avenged a loss last month to Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia by beating Smid 6-3, 6-4 Tuesday in the first round of the WCT Atlanta Championships.

"That was my second best win in a year or two," said Sadri, ranked number 33 in the world. In March he defeated Mats Wilander of Sweden in a tournament at Rotterdam before losing to Smid, now ranked number 12 in the world.

"He beat me real bad," said Sadri, "like 6-2, 6-3." By Smid's recollection, his record against Sadri is 2-1. By Sadri's, it's 3-2 his way.

"In Mexico I destroyed the guy in 1982," said Sadri, who was ranked as high as 16 in 1980. "That's when I was a nobody. I served him right off the court. I guess he didn't remember me."

"He was serving well today," said Smid, the top doubles player in the world. "I played two bad games and he played two good games. The court is very fast and the balls are light."

In another upset, wildcard Ken Flach of the United States, ranked number 142 in the world, beat number 46 Vijay Amritraj of India, 6-4, 6-4.

"There was no time for rallies," said Amritraj, who was not too disappointed with his play. "It was just off the cuff. It came down to who was going to hold off."

Number five seed Scott Davis of the United States slipped past

wildcard Wojtek Fibak of Poland, winning 6-2, 3-6, 7-5.

Fibak had triplebreak point and a chance to go up 4-1 in the third set.

"You couldn't ask for more," said Fibak, who lost the game. "He came up with very nice points but for a while, I did good."

"After the first breakpoint," said Davis, who is nursing an elbow injury, "I started to loosen up. I either lose my concentration completely or I come up with good shots to put me back in the match. I hit a kamikaze forehand and then a dink-a-mangle backhand with outside spin."

In other singles matches, Tim Wilkison of the United States defeated Tom Cain of the United States, who qualified for the tournament Sunday, 7-6, 8-6, 6-3; and John Fitzgerald of Australia eased past Larry Stefanki of the United States, 6-0, 6-3.

China to host major swimming competition

PEKING (AP) — A 12-member U.S. diving team arrived in Shanghai Tuesday to prepare for the fourth international amateur swimming Federation Cup, which starts Thursday in China's biggest city.

The tournament, held every two years, has attracted leading divers from 14 nations, including China's Zhou Jihong who was women's platform gold medalist in Los Angeles last summer.

The American squad features national champion and Olympic silver medalist Michelle Mitchell. The team arrived late because the U.S. National Diving Championships ended Sunday.

"We have the disadvantage because of the long, big time change we're going through and not much time for practice, but we will do our best," the official Xinhua News Agency quoted U.S. coach Ron O'Brien as saying.

China's eight divers include men's Olympic springboard silver

medallist Tan Liangde and platform bronze winner Li Kongzheng.

The eight-member Soviet team includes three-time European platform champion Vladimir Aleinik and former European women's champion Ama Lobankina, Xinhua reported.

South Korea has sent four divers — increasing its sporting contacts with China despite the lack of diplomatic relations — and Australia's divers include Olympians Steve Foley, Julie Kent and Jenny Donnet.

East Germans Thomas Knuths, Brita Baldus and Ramona Patow and West Germany's Dieter Doerr and Albin Killat were considered the Chinese as strong competitors.

Seven titles are at stake: Men's and women's springboard and platform, team events for men and women, and the combined team event.

Top Australians choose rebel South African cricket tour

SYDNEY (R) — Australian cricket was in turmoil Wednesday as five top players pulled out of next month's tour of England after revealing they intended to join a rebel tour of South Africa.

Amid unprecedented scenes of confusion, pace bowlers John Maguire and Carl Rackemann, named to replace rebel tourists Terry Alderman and Rod McCurdy, pulled out of the England tour because they too had signed to play in South Africa.

Alderman, McCurdy and wicketkeeper Steve Rixon had earlier failed to comply with an Australian Cricket Board (ACB) ultimatum to sign a statutory declaration disavowing any intention of visiting South Africa in November.

The Australian government officially condemns sporting contact with South Africa, along with other Commonwealth countries party to the 1977 Gleneagles Declaration, because of South Africa's policy of apartheid.

Last week four Australian players picked for the England tour withdrew from the lucrative South Africa tour.

The withdrawal of Maguire and Rackemann means 35-year-old Jeff Thomson will now make his third tour of England with young Dave Gilbert as his pace partner.

Rixon's replacement was Queensland wicketkeeper Ray Phillips who quickly accepted the invitation to join the Ashes tour. "I'm over the moon — there won't be any trouble about me signing a statutory declaration," he said.

The ACB had taken the precaution of putting 24-year-old Gilbert, Thomson and Tasmanian wicketkeeper Roger Woolley on standby in case the three first choice replacements pulled out.

Only Thomson and Gilbert were needed and they notified the ACB they were free to take up the invitations.

At a press conference, ACB Chairman Fred Bennett was highly critical of the South African

Cricket Union and Bruce Francis, the rebel tour organiser, for what he called their raids on Australian cricket, and he hinted at possible legal action.

"We will be writing to the South African Cricket Union on the matter and our solicitors have been asked to communicate with Mr. Francis," Bennett said.

Bennett said the ACB solicitors would be looking at the circumstances in which Francis approached Australian cricketers already contracted to the board. He said he had no knowledge of any approach by media magnate Kerry Packer to Australian players offering them money not to go to South Africa.

"The board will not be paying the Australian players any additional money apart from their

tour payments," he said. Bennett said there had been no contact with the Australian government over any aspect of the South African venture.

"Australia is a member of the International Cricket Conference (ICC) and has a commitment to the test playing nations. Australia is carrying out its part of the ICC decision with regard to the absence of cricketers ties with South Africa."

Bennett said Federal Sports Minister Jon Brown had not consulted the board before making his statement that any Australian cricketer who played in South Africa should be banned for life.

"Any cricket team going to South Africa from Australia is not an official one and is not sanctioned," said Bennett.

Cosmos announces 11-game international schedule for summer

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) — The Cosmos, the leading soccer club in North America until victimized by financial woes, announced Tuesday they will play an 11-game international schedule this summer against teams from eight countries.

"We have had to overcome a lot of problems but we expect to

prove this summer that soccer is here to stay," said Pepe Pinton, the Cosmos Managing Director.

The schedule will include eight games featuring the Cosmos against international clubs and three doubleheaders that will be played in mid-July as part of the tournament of the Americas, Pinton said.

"This is a preview of what is going to happen in Mexico next year," said Pinton, referring to the upcoming World Cup. "I also will continue a great tradition of soccer at Giants stadium."

Without the international schedule, there would have been no soccer at Giants stadium this summer. The North American Soccer League (NASL) suspended operations earlier this season after booting the Cosmos out of the league for failing to post a letter of credit with the league.

It was the team's second setback in 1984, coming on the heels of a one-million-dollar loss that forced

the team to drop out of its first year of play in the major Indoor Soccer League.

The Cosmos' schedule will begin May 27 with a game against Independiente of Argentina, the current World Club Champions. During June, the Cosmos will play Sporting Lisbon of Portugal on the ninth, Lazio of Italy on the 16th and a West German all-star team, featuring former Cosmos Franz Beckenbauer, on the 19th, the Cosmos said.

Red Star of Yugoslavia will be at the Meadowlands on July 7, while the Cosmos, the U.S. National Team, and two Brazilian teams, Sao Paulo and Internacional, will compete in the tournament of the Americas on July 21, 24 and 28.

Anderlecht of Belgium will play the Cosmos on July 31 and Paok of Greece on Aug. 25. The team has an open date on Aug. 11 that will be filled, Pinton said.

Maradona plans to miss end of Italian season

NAPLES, Italy (R) — Argentine World Cup striker Diego Maradona plans to miss Italian soccer club Napoli's last two games of the season so he can join his national side.

Maradona said Tuesday he would fly back to Argentina on May 5, immediately after his first division team Napoli play a home

league match against Juventus. Napoli, eighth, face 11th-placed Udinese on May 12.

Maradona said Napoli President Corrado Ferlaino had told him he would be allowed to play for Argentina, despite an Italian Football Federation reminder to clubs that they should not release players early.

Khan triumphant streak continues

LONDON (R) — Jahangir Khan's reign as the king of world squash continued triumphantly when he produced another regal display to win the British Open title Tuesday night.

The Pakistani, unbeaten for four years, swept aside Australian Chris Dittmar 9-3, 9-2, 9-5 in the final to take the \$5,588 first prize. When the two players last met towards the end of 1984, 21-year-old Dittmar posed several

problems before losing in three close sets.

But this time Jahangir, also 21, attacked from the first rally and the Australian, ranked fourth in the world, was powerless to stop his progress.

New Zealand's Sue Devoy sustained 23 years of overseas domination of the women's title when she kept her crown by beating Britain's Martine Le Moignan 9-6, 5-9, 9-6, 9-5 in the final.

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

Fully-furnished one bedroom and two bedroom flats, w/w carpet, colour T.V., central heating, telephone. Two locations, Jabal Amman, near Fifth Circle and Abdali area. Phone: 673768, 672942 after 2 p.m.

CHRISTIAN BOOK EXHIBITION

25th & 26th April
Ahliyyah School for Girls

Under the Patronage of Bishop Eliya Khoury. We have a large selection of: Tape cassettes & videos, Arabic & English books for all ages, Bibles in many languages, Gifts & Posters. Also you can listen to Charles Metropolis sing live and buy his cassettes.

SOUND AND LIGHT AT JERASH

Will start April 25, 1985 evenings at 7:30 as follows:

Arabic language on Friday, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday
English language on Saturday, Monday, Wednesday
Tickets on sale at site at JD 1 (children up to 12 years old only 100 fils)
Special JETT buses to Jerash leave daily from Abdali JETT station at 5 p.m. sharp and back to Amman after show.

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Two bedrooms, two bathrooms, living area, big veranda, wall to wall carpets, telephone, centrally heated. Location: Near Commercial Area, Shmeisani. For more information please call 624719 or 661058 in evening.

AMRA AND PETRA FORUM HOTELS INVITATION TO BID CONTRACT INSURANCE PACKAGE

The Amra and Petra Forum Hotels invite insurance and re-insurance companies to submit bids for the insurance of the buildings, contents and liabilities.

Companies in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who will offer enough guarantees are invited to submit bids.

Eligible companies shall submit an envelope, including financial data and identity of re-insurers no later than May 2nd and bidders will be informed whether to submit a bid or not.

Bids are due no later than 18/5/1985 at noon and should be delivered to Amra Hotel in Amman.

Copies of the tender documents are available: AMRA HOTEL P.O. Box 950555 Amman

The cost of each copy of the tender document is JD 50 non refundable.

H.P. Pannen
General Manager
Amra Hotel

WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN Invitation to Bid Contract No. 6B/103/85 Zarka-Russeifa Water and Sewerage Project

The Water Authority invites experienced contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland, Taiwan and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been prequalified as general, first and second class water and sewerage and general and first roads and buildings by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan to submit bids for the installation of about 17.5 km. of water mains ranging in diameter from 80 mm. to 400 mm. and the construction of about 4.7 km. of water lines ranging in diameter from 1/2" to 1 1/2", and the supply and construction of about 35.5 km. of sewers ranging in diameter from 150 mm. to 500 mm.

Eligible foreign contractors shall submit an envelope including the financial and technical data about the firms as well as technical capabilities, these data will be used for qualification, and bidders will be informed whether to submit a bid or not. Eligible foreign contractors are encouraged to associate with local contractors.

The qualification data envelopes are due no later than 18/5/1985. Prebid conference will be held on 18/5/1985, at 9.00 a.m. Jordan local time in the Water Authority main office in Amman.

Bids are due no later than 4/6/1985 at 12:00 noon Jordan local time, and should be delivered to Water Authority main office in Amman.

Copies of the tender documents are available at: WATER AUTHORITY, NABLUS ST., JABAL AL-HUSSEIN P.O. BOX 2412 AMMAN JORDAN TEL. 666111 TLX. 22439 WAJ JO

The cost of each copy of the tender document is JD 150 non-refundable.

Eng. M.S. Kellani
President
Water Authority

WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN INVITATION TO BID CONTRACT NO. 7A/102/85 ZARKA-RUSSEIFA WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECT

The Water Authority of Jordan invites experienced contractors to submit bids for the installation of about 16.7 km. of water mains ranging in diameter from 80 mm. to 300 mm., and construction of about 4.5 km. of water lines ranging in diameter from 1/2" to 1 1/2", and the supply and construction of about 24.3 km. of sewers ranging in diameter from 150 mm. to 500 mm.

Contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been prequalified as general, first and second class water and sewerage and general and first roads and buildings are invited to submit bids.

Eligible foreign contractors under Islamic Development Bank (IDB) code shall submit an envelope including financial and technical data about the firms as well as technical capabilities, these data will be used for qualification, and bidders will be informed whether to submit a bid or not. Eligible foreign contractors are encouraged to associate with local contractors.

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Eng. M.S. Kellani
President
Water Authority

THE Daily Crossword by Louis Sabin

ACROSS
1 - boy!
5 Used the pool
9 Mandarins' cousin
12 Air conditioner
13 Hindu queens
14 Shift collar
17 Hoagy Carmichael hit
20 Rolling
21 Water craft
22 Brown or Paul
23 Spurred
25 Rubber-stamped in a way
27 DeSylva-Gilbert song
32 - "How"
33 Himalayan kingdom
36 Semite
43 Apocryphal
44 Thorny bush
45 Pack animal
46 Important
48 Shoshonean
49 Duke-Harburg song
52 Whim
55 Cat
58 - up (telescope)
59 Dark period
60 Cheval specialty
64 - "Texas"
67 Shore bird
68 - comic
69 Icelandic tale
70 Has to
71 Glass base
72 Doe

DOWN
1 Seaweed
2 On Your ...
3 Blatant
4 Date for springtime
5 shanigans
6 Hindu title
7 WWII service women
8 Celebes ox
9 Small fish
10 NASA vehicle
11 - down (period)
12 Termite
15 "Summer and ..."
18 Cook in a way
19 Long
24 Mogul
26 North Sea
27 leader
28 Lenin's leader
29 Andean republic
30 Ring up
31 Heater
31 Bay window
35 Use salt
36 - Spumanti
37 Sediment
39 Sassy one
41 Doryer
42 Put up
45 Suppose
47 Agree
50 Excited, or ...
51 Fireplaces
52 Mishandled
53 Indian nationalist
54 US track star
55 of yore!
56 Pipe part
58 Lively dance
59 One of two
61 Early Asian
62 Foreshadow
63 Removed
65 However
66 Gal

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Tender No. Supp/29/85/6 CALIBRATION UNITS

The Telecommunications Corporation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan announces the following tender:

(Calibration units for telecommunications college) as per attached specifications and conditions.

Those who are interested in participation in this tender are requested to contact the secretary of tenders committee at her office in the headquarter building/Prince Mohammad Street/ Jabal Amman, to receive the tender documents against non-refundable payment of 5 JD.

Offers will be received at TCC headquarters up to 14.00 hours of 11 May, 1985.

Eng. Moh'd Shahid Ismail
Director General

<p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 44092-44280 677420</p> <p>PARTNERS (Colour) Performances 3:30, 6:15 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN Tel: 22117</p> <p>INDIANA JONES (Colour) Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625155</p> <p>HONKY TONK FREEWAY (Colour) 3:00, 6:00, 9:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Cinema OPERA Tel: 675573</p> <p>NEVER 4 6:30 8:30 10:30 Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p>Cinema PALESTINE Tel: 22117</p> <p>1- RAJ TILAK 2- TRUCK LASSES (Colour) Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22188</p> <p>DUNIYA "Indian" (Colour) Performances: 12-3-5:30-8</p>
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Shows at 3:30, 6:30, 10:15
TEL. 3444-34149

Self in 150

Jeff in 150

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.2330/45	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3628/38	Canadian dollars
	3.1260/80	West German marks
	3.5320/50	Dutch guilders
	2.6000/50	Swiss francs
	62.85/90	Belgian francs
	9.5300/5400	French francs
	1990.03/0	Italian lire
	251.00/15	Japanese yen
	9.0450/0550	Swedish crowns
	8.9975/9.0075	Norwegian crowns
	11.2150/2250	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	321.25/321.75	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices closed with an easier bias on lack of investor interest, as hopes for further cuts in U.K. bank base rates receded as sterling weakened against the dollar, dealers said. The F.T. 30 index at 1400 GMT was off 2.2 points at 957.4 while the FTSE 100 at 1430 GMT held unchanged at 1284.9.

Ahead of figures Thursday, ICI was down 5p at 764 but Blue Circle rose 4p to 480. The strength of the dollar helped glaxo add 28p at 1,210 and Bat Industries gain 11p at 341. Government bonds were off the lows but still showed falls of about 1/2 point in longer dated paper reflecting the performance of sterling. Golds eased but North Americans were firmer. Matthew Brown was 20p lower at 366 after news the Scottish and Newcastle bid for the company has been referred to the U.K. Monopolies Commission. Scottish and Newcastle fell 2p to 133. John Laing fell 8p to 210 despite annual pretax profits in line with expectations, while Vickers gained 7p at 259 on news of its Swiss acquisition. British Aerospace rose 5p to 408 on news that it has received a \$150 million order from China. Dee Corp gained 7p to 226 on its plan to sell its stake in Booker. McConnell, up 5p at 253.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early morning allows one who can be helpful to you to extend the assistance you need to be successful in whatever direction you wish.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): A partner can give you assistance you need in the morning; but later personal matters may not go very well for you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): Letters in the morning can help you to get ahead faster, but steer clear of asking for favors of usually generous allies.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): Morning is fine for asking a favor from an admirer but later pals may be too busy and can do nothing for you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21): A good friend will do something nice for you in the morning, but later worldly affairs are a bore to you.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21): An out-of-town call from a pal can gain you the information you require, but steer clear of a friend who is apt to criticize.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): Listen to what a sensitive friend has to suggest so that you can improve relations with others.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): Seek an expert in the morning who can assist you with some financial problem that is bothering you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): Change your attitude with an ally and you can make the relationship more meaningful in the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): You get fine ideas for handling your work more efficiently in the morning, but later carry through with what's been started.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): Have a meeting with an associate in the morning, and come to a fine understanding. Do not argue at home with kin.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Agree with some plan a home tie has for improving conditions at your residence, then be most careful in motion.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): Enjoy some form of entertainment with your partner in the morning, but later don't take any risks with present security.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You can make considerable progress towards gaining your long-range hopes and wishes, especially where family affairs and property conditions are concerned.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): A family discussion can bring fine ideas for your own advancement in the days ahead. Be at your charming best.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): Know what it is that your partners expect of you, so listen carefully to their ideas and try to please them.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): New financial arrangements with those with whom you work can lead to greater production and benefits accruing.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21): Go after the entertainment that most pleases you and be happy. Remember what it is that would please your mate.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21): Have a quiet talk with a family tie about real estate and other holdings and you get the right slant on how best to handle them.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): Contact that friend for whom you have much affection and you get the favor you need at this time.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): Show your admiration for a bigwig and you get fine suggestions for your advancement. Be sure of yourself and be happy.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): You get new ideas that can help you to analyze your true position in life and how to better it. Take command of your own life.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): You may think your obligations are too much for you to handle, but if you consult with an expert, they become easy.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): You are more appreciated now by both associates and friends and they give good ideas how best to advance in life.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Help kin to get the house in fine order and add art pieces to make home more attractive and charming.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): You are inspired to gain your aims and can do so with relative ease, especially if you use your charm.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she should not be rushed into anything or making decisions since your progeny is a stickler for making accurate plans and then carrying through with them meticulously even though you may think your progeny is slow. Provide with as fine an education as you can.

Dollar rebound continues

LONDON (R) — The dollar continued to recover against other leading currencies on the foreign exchanges Wednesday and rose above 3.12 marks on market speculation that U.S. interest rates will not fall as earlier expected.

Wednesday's further gains followed a major dollar rally in New York Tuesday, after remarks by U.S. Central Bank Chief Paul Volcker. He said it would be difficult to get U.S. interest rates lower in view of the country's dependence on foreign capital inflows to finance its mounting federal budget deficit.

Currency traders said the European market Wednesday was short of dollars and persistent demand had pushed quotes against other currencies higher. At midday here the U.S. currency was quoted at 3.1270 German marks, up 2.9 pfennigs from its opening level.

In New York Tuesday night the dollar closed at 3.0965 marks, up just over 5-1/2 pfennigs from its close on Monday.

In Frankfurt Wednesday the West German Central Bank did not intervene as the dollar was fixed sharply higher at 3.1275 marks, up 9.3 pfennigs compared with Tuesday's level.

In London the pound sterling remained firm against other European currencies but fell 1.15 cents from the opening level to \$1.2337.

They said the pound, which opened at 16.40/70, fell to a low of 17.30 to the dollar before recovering slightly to close at 17.10/20. It closed at 16.45/55.

Dealers said the dollar's rise here was a result of speculative and commercial demand, with some banks covering short positions after selling dollars last week.

"There was some dollar demand this morning, which caused a psychological reaction that turned into a (dollar-buying) trend," a dealer said.

The Central Bank intervened through commercial banks to stabilize the market, selling dollars when the dollar traded at more than 17 pounds and buying them below that level, they said.

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Qatar announces second austerity budget

DOHA (R) — Qatar, its income hit by falling oil revenue, has announced its second consecutive austerity budget, projecting a deficit of 7.3 billion riyals (\$2 billion) compared with 4.98 billion riyals (\$1.4 billion) last year.

In a statement outlining the budget for fiscal 1985-86, which started on March 22, Finance and Petroleum Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani said the government expected to spend 15.6 billion riyals (\$4.3 billion), with additional unspecified commitments of 1.44 billion riyals (\$394 million).

Last year's expenditure was estimated at 16.95 billion riyals (\$4.64 billion).

Sheikh Abdul Aziz said government revenue would be about 9.7 billion riyals (\$2.63 billion), down by about 19 per cent on last year's revenue of 11.97 billion riyals (\$3.27 billion).

He did not say how the shortfall would be covered.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz said a total of 3.8 billion riyals (\$1.04 billion) had been allocated for major projects and 1.34 billion riyals (\$367 million) for Qatar's General Petroleum Corporation's projects and housing loans, bringing the total to 5.14 billion riyals (\$1.4 billion).

The minister gave no details of allocations to individual sectors, but said the budget reflected Qatar's economic reality which was greatly affected by the world economic situation and falling oil revenue.

Qatar, a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), has an output ceiling of 300,000 barrels of oil a day.

It is standard practice also to treat income earned from the roughly 22 billion dinar (\$66 billion) state-controlled investment funds as an extra-budgetary item.

Interest and other income from these funds—estimated at around 1.25 billion dinars (\$4.2 billion) for 1984/5—effectively ensure a substantial surplus in state finances.

Mr. Rashid Al Rashid gave no indication of how close actual revenue or spending would be to original forecasts for the current fiscal year, but financial analysts expect the final 1984/85 deficit may be somewhat lower than budgeted.

Data for the first nine months indicated income was ahead of budget and spending lagged behind planned outlays, they said.

The 1985/6 budget, which must be passed by the National Assembly, is expected to be referred to parliament next month.

— (at current rates of output it would last well over 175 years)—now holds around 9.4 billion dinars (\$31 billion).

Mr. Rashid Al Rashid gave no figure for planned spending in the coming year.

But financial sources said the details he gave suggest expenditure would slide 4.5 per cent to 3.42 billion dinars (\$11.4 billion) from budgeted 1984/85 levels.

Kuwaiti budget accounting traditionally excludes from budget revenue the future generation fund allocation and a fixed 30 million dinar (\$100 million) transfer to the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, before measuring remaining budget income against spending to arrive at a deficit or surplus.

This fund, started several years ago to ensure the welfare of Kuwaitis when the state's oil runs out

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Kuwaiti budget accounting traditionally excludes from budget revenue the future generation fund allocation and a fixed 30 million dinar (\$100 million) transfer to the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, before measuring remaining budget income against spending to arrive at a deficit or surplus.

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Yamani: OPEC oil output in April below ceiling

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said Wednesday OPEC oil production in April averaged about 15.2 to 15.3 million barrels per day (BPD), well below its self-imposed 16 million BPD ceiling.

The April figure is "well below 16 (million BPD), definitely. We have an auditor now," he told Reuters. Asked for a precise figure, he said: "I think 15.2 (million BPD), 15.3 maximum."

OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) has hired the Dutch firm Klynveld Kraayenhof to monitor production and prices of its member countries.

Yamani will chair a meeting in Geneva next Tuesday of OPEC's watchdog committee, the Ministerial Executive Council, to review the firm's auditing.

Asked if the firm had audited the figures of all 13 OPEC members, he said that as of one week ago, "I think it visited at least 12... for our meeting on the 30th."

Mr. Yamani made the remarks during a brief visit here. He met Bahraini Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa bin Sulman Al Khalifa Tuesday night and Wednesday met the Emir, Sheikh Isa bin Sulman Al Khalifa.

Bahraini Industry Minister Yusef Ahmad Shirawi said the courtesy visit was "nothing extraordinary" and would end this afternoon.

Based on Mr. Yamani's figures, relatively low production by Saudi Arabia is helping keep OPEC's actual production well below its self-imposed ceiling this month.

OPEC has allocated Saudi Arabia a quota of 4.35 million BPD, but Mr. Yamani estimated Saudi oil production this month to be between three million and 3.5 million BPD—"above three (million BPD), but it will be less than 3.5. That's an estimate."

United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Oteiba said in Geneva Tuesday that demand for OPEC oil in the first quarter was around 16.5 million BPD, with up to 16 million BPD coming from OPEC and the rest from drawdown of stocks.

He forecast demand in the second quarter may be lower, but said after chairing a meeting of the OPEC market monitoring committee that he would recommend an unchanged OPEC output ceiling.

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Gorbachev secures power base, says U.S. wants no arms pact

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev says the United States seems not to want agreement at the Geneva nuclear and space weapons talks.

Mr. Gorbachev has also consolidated his power by getting the Communist Party's Central Committee to promote three of his close supporters to its ruling politburo.

It was in a major speech to the Central Committee Tuesday that Mr. Gorbachev said Washington was refusing to discuss ways of banning space weapons at Geneva.

The first round of the talks on medium and long range nuclear missiles and space weapons ended Tuesday with no signs of progress.

Mr. Gorbachev said: "The completed first stage ... already gives grounds to say that Washington does not seek agreement with the Soviet Union."

He blamed the United States for all world tensions and accused it of seeking military and economic domination, the Official News Agency TASS reported.

"We have told the American side more than once that such ambitious plans are hopeless," he said.

Western diplomats were surprised at how tough Mr. Gorbachev was on the subject of superpower relations.

He recalled that Moscow declared a unilateral moratorium on medium-range missile deployments earlier this month and said it was becoming customary for Washington to dismiss such moves too hastily.

NATO said Tuesday that Soviet construction work on medium-range SS-20 missile bases was continuing despite the freeze, although no new missiles had been deployed.

The three new politburo members are the head of the KGB Security Service, Viktor Chebrikov, Party Personnel Secretary Yegor Ligachev, and economic specialist Nikolai Ryzhkov.

Their promotions appointments boosted the politburo's membership to 13.

Mr. Gorbachev devoted a large part of his speech to domestic policies, calling for a drastic improvement in the sluggish economy, new management techniques and more women in top jobs.

The Soviet economy could only expand with a better application of resources, he said. He added that factories should have greater autonomy and that more modern machinery should be introduced.

He said the politburo believed in "the right blend of experienced and young workers."

Mr. Gorbachev himself is 54, Ligachev is 64 and Ryzhkov is 54. Ligachev, as party personnel

chief, is central to Mr. Gorbachev's plan to bring new blood into high office. Mr. Ryzhkov is an economic specialist charged with revitalising the economy.

Both are party secretaries and ood that they combine those posts with politburo membership they rank as senior Kremlin figures alongside Mr. Gorbachev and Grigory Romanov, the party secretary responsible for the defence industry.

Defence Minister Sergei Sokolov became a candidate (non-voting) politburo member, a stage which Mr. Ligachev and Mr. Ryzhkov missed out in their rapid rise to the top.

Mr. Gorbachev also announced that the party's next five-year congress would be in February 1990 and that Nikolai Tikhonov, 79, would be one of the speakers, an indication the ageing prime minister is likely to keep his job at least until then.

NATO says Soviets building more bases

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO has accused the Soviet Union of pressing ahead with a major drive to build SS-20 nuclear missile bases despite a deployment freeze called by the Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev this month.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt said in a statement after a meeting of NATO experts on medium-range missiles: "It is now clear that since General Secretary Gorbachev announced his moratorium on April 7, this construction has continued, including in the western USSR."

He said the United States estimated that between 450 and 500 of the triple-warhead missiles would eventually be deployed.

But he also made clear the number of SS-20s actually in the field had not increased from 414 since Mr. Gorbachev announced a halt to the deployment of new missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union and other "countermeasures" in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Burt voiced for the first time a fear that the Soviet Union might manipulate the number of deployed missiles to sway the Dutch government, which has pledged acceptance of NATO missiles on their being more SS-20s deployed over November than there were last June.

NATO has so far deployed at least 134 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Britain, Italy, West Germany and Belgium. The Netherlands is due to take 48 cruise missiles.

The NATO statement said the missile freeze outlined by Mr. Gorbachev in the Communist

Party newspaper Pravda "could not serve as an acceptable basis for an agreement."

But it added: "The group expressed the hope that the Gorbachev statement will eventually be matched by genuine flexibility on substance, and that the Soviets will demonstrate in the future a real readiness to move forward in the (Geneva) negotiations."

Meanwhile, NATO's supreme commander in Europe has warned alliance members against diverting money badly needed for conventional and nuclear defence into developing the proposed "Star Wars" anti-missile system.

The British magazine Jane's Defence Weekly quoted General Bernard Rogers as saying that he believed the space-based Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) system was an exciting prospect and research should be encouraged.

"I am just concerned that if from now on we turn all our attention to SDI, we then fail to undergird our efforts in the more mundane areas such as sustainability of conventional forces and modernisation of nuclear weapons systems," he said.

It would not be known for several years whether the SDI system would work, and in the meantime existing defences were in urgent need of development, Gen. Rogers said.

"If money is devoted by West European nations to SDI under current conditions of economic budgetary restraints, it has to come from some place and that place is our conventional forces," Gen. Rogers told the magazine in an interview.

COLUMNS 76-8

Soviet tank parked in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Maryland (AP) — A Soviet-built tank that had baffled police when it was found on a flat-bed trailer near this city port is owned by the Egyptian army and is on its way to be repaired in Michigan, authorities said. Police discovered the 1950s vintage Soviet T-54 tank, with two machine guns and long gun, standard tank tracks and a modified American search light, sitting atop an abandoned trailer with Keonucky licence tags at Southern States Cooperative Inc. of Genday. It had been left by a driver Friday night. Police said the tank could not have been started or moved by a passer-by, and the firing mechanisms on the tank's machineguns had been removed. Police removed the guns to prevent theft. Officers Daryl Buharman and John Russo, who discovered the tank, called U.S. army officials at Fort Meade. Markings on the tank led police to speculate that the tank may have been captured from Egypt or Syria by the Israeli army during one of the Middle East conflicts.

Antilles probes container deaths

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao (R) — Netherlands Antilles Justice Minister Lesley Navarro flew to the island of St. Maarten to investigate reports that up to 28 people died inside a container which was shipped out of the Dutch Caribbean possession last week, officials said. They said the consul of the Dominican Republic, Ernesto Fabre, also flew to St. Maarten after telling the newspaper Beurs En Nieuwsberichten that at least five Dominican women suffocated to death inside the container during its journey to St. Thomas in the nearby U.S. Virgin Islands. The container, which was being carried aboard a freighter called the Panamerican, contained 28 Dominican men and women, he said.

Charles makes joke about spaghetti

FLORENCE, Italy (R) — The Prince of Wales joked obliquely about a report in a popular Italian news magazine claiming he and his wife Princess Diana hoped to conceive a child in Italy by eating aphrodisiac-laced spaghetti. In a speech at a banquet held in Florence for the couple, who are on a 17-day tour of Italy, Prince Charles said: "We are informed that we shall be constantly eating a special kind of spaghetti which has magical properties." The statement appeared to be a reference to a report in the latest issue of the weekly magazine Novella 2000, which British sources said appeared to have been completely fabricated. It alleged the couple's hosts were being encouraged to serve them spaghetti with sea urchins, reputed to have aphrodisiac properties. Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, and Princess Diana have two sons.

Kidnappers release minister's daughter

SANTIAGO (R) — The daughter of a former Chilean cabinet minister active in opposition politics said she had been abducted and questioned for 24 hours by armed men who called their leader "captain." Andrea Hales, a 27-year-old psychologist, said three masked gunmen forced her way into a taxi in which she was leaving home and led her blindfolded to a house she believed was in an elegant Santiago neighbourhood. She told reporters she had been questioned about the activities of her brothers and of her father Alejandro Hales, a mining and agriculture minister in the Christian Democratic government which preceded the late Salvador Allende's 1970-73 left-wing administration. She said her abductors, who treated her rudely but did not beat her, had also asked her about her friendship with a Communist architect named as a key witness in a court probe into the murders last month of three government opponents.

Chun leaves for talks with Reagan

SEOUL (R) — President Chun Doo Hwan left Wednesday for a six-day official visit to the United States during which he will hold talks with President Reagan expected to win reaffirmation of U.S. military support for South Korea.

Mr. Chun, who meets Mr. Reagan in Washington on Friday, said in an airport statement: "We will share a common understanding of the international situation and reaffirm U.S. support for our initiatives to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula."

"We will also discuss ways to strengthen our cooperation for the peace and stability of north east Asia."

Mr. Chun, 54, a former army general who came to power in 1980, was the first foreign leader to visit Mr. Reagan after he took office in 1981. The two leaders met again when Reagan visited South Korea in 1983.

Mr. Chun said he would have what he called a candid exchange of views with Mr. Reagan. Officials said the controversial issue of Western military equipment reaching Communist North Korea would come up in the Washington talks.

Seoul has called for sanctions against those responsible for shipping 87 American-made helicopters to North Korea via firms

in West Germany and Japan.

Mr. Chun, who was accompanied by Economic Planning Minister Shin Byong-Hyun and Trade Minister Kwon Jun-Ho, is also expected to discuss increased trade cooperation.

South Korea has accused the United States of protectionist measures against some of its goods while Washington has charged Seoul with dumping items such as colour television sets on the American market.

"Chun said: 'The time is now ripe for us to develop a more substantial and productive relationship based on mutual respect and understanding.'"

Honecker calls for radical disarmament

ROME (R) — East Germany is prepared to take the most radical measures to stop the arms race, East German head of state Erich Honecker has said.

"It is time to finally break the vicious circle of the development of newer and newer means of mass extermination," Mr. Honecker said on the first day of an official visit to Italy.

"In common with the other Socialist states, (East Germany) reaffirms its disposition to take the most radical measures which would go towards limiting and doing away with every type of weapon in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security," he said.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honour by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Mr. Honecker said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had made proposals which moved towards ending arms build-up.

11 killed in Japanese mine fire

TOKYO (AP) — Eleven miners were killed and five others injured by fire and smoke in a coal mine in western Japan Wednesday, local police said.

Nagasaki prefecture (state) police said the fire broke out at 9.35 a.m. (0035 GMT) at the Mitsubishi Coal Mining Co. on Takashima, a small island about 12 kilometres south west of Nagasaki city.

Officials for the mining com-

pany said an alarm was sounded and most of the 478 miners inside the colliery at the time of the blaze escaped safely.

Police said the fire was extinguished soon after it started, but the mine shaft around the fire was blocked by heavy smoke.

The dead and injured were believed to have been working in the vicinity of the blaze. All 11 bodies have been recovered, police said. Mining company officials in

Tokyo said the fire occurred about 19 kilometres from the mine's entrance, and about 350 metres below the surface. The cause of the fire was not immediately known.

The Takashima Mine has been in operation 110 years and is the oldest existing coal mine in Japan.

Argentine admiral says navy school was prison

BUENOS AIRES (R) — A retired Argentine admiral has said the Navy Mechanics School here had been used as a prison when the country was ruled by the military.

The school was cited as a torture centre from 1976 to 1983 by a State Human Rights Commission. Its report last year said there had been 340 such centres.

Rear Admiral Luis Mendia, testifying at the trial of former top military officials, said prisoners were detained at the school for a reasonable amount of time but sometimes longer than the 48 hours permitted by law. He said they were interrogated without coercion.

Adm. Mendia, former commander of naval operations, said he understood a decree issued in 1975 under President Isabel Peron's constitutional government authorised the violent suppression of guerrillas.

"We of the armed forces do not use teargas, we use lethal gas," he said.

Adm. Mendia was testifying on the second day of public hearings in the trial of the leaders charged with kidnapping, torturing and killing of thousands of Argentines during military rule.

The accused include three former presidents, Jorge Videla, Roberto Viola and Leopoldo Galtieri.

On Tuesday Theo Van Boven, a Dutch law professor who headed the United Nations Human Rights Commission from 1977 to 1982, said the military government had deliberately tried to hide the truth about human rights abuses.

He said the United Nations had passed on thousands of specific complaints regarding human rights violations to the Argentine government but never received any answers.

U.K. royal family releases papers 'clearing' Nazi baron

LONDON (R) — Britain's royal family has released documents which it said cleared the father of Princess Michael of war crimes while he was a member of Hitler's SS.

The family obtained the documents from Germany in an effort to still a controversy over the disclosure last week that Baron Gunter von Reibnitz was an early member of the Nazi Party and served in the elite SS corps until 1944.

Princess Michael, married to Queen Elizabeth's first cousin, has said she felt "deep shame" on learning of her father's past but was convinced he committed no atrocities.

The Baron was adjudged a "nominal" member of the Nazi Party by an appeal tribunal in Upper Bavaria in May, 1948, according to the documents released at Kensington Palace by the Princess's press secretary, Michael Farmer.

The judgment is contained in a faded two-page document, and an English translation, typed on wartime austerity flimsy paper.

It was sent to Kensington Palace by German relatives of the princess, born in Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia in the dying days of the war. Palace officials spent several days confirming its authenticity.

But some opposition politicians immediately accused the royal

family of a cover-up.

"I do not believe a chap can join the Nazi party even before Hitler and still be called an honorary member," said veteran anti-monarchist Labour parliamentarian Willie Hamilton.

"I still believe there is an enormous brainwashing exercise going on, a cover-up by the establishment and the royal family generally," he added.

The tribunal was on an appeal by the Baron, who died two years ago, against the judgment of a lower "de-nazification" court placing him in a category of "less incriminated person."

The appeal tribunal, according to the document, found that he joined the Nazi Party in 1931 "in the belief that National Socialism would bring about economic recovery."

He accepted no political post and obtained his SS rank as an honorary title with no authority to give orders, it said.

It added that he came into conflict with party authorities as early as 1934 and was dismissed from the SS in 1944. He had gone "beyond normal limits" to help Jews, the ruling said.

"He was to be regarded as falling within the category of nominal party members since he took only a nominal part in National Socialism and lent it only insignificant support," it added.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Engstrom

SPECTRUM

By Gayle Dean

ACROSS

- 1 Refuge
- 2 Fabled horse
- 3 Handwood tree
- 4 Homage
- 5 Wild cat
- 6 Forward to
- 7 Duds
- 8 More inclined
- 9 Beguiled
- 10 Whiskers
- 11 Disgraced
- 12 By way of
- 13 A kind of
- 14 Placed
- 15 A kind of
- 16 Clay
- 17 Prop
- 18 Verb used
- 19 His ruler
- 20 Heifer

- 41 Out of practice
- 42 Late of
- 43 Laid to
- 44 Some marchers
- 45 Letting up
- 46 Acquiescence
- 47 One's copy of
- 48 Laid property
- 49 Landed property
- 50 Elusive
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- 59 Verb used
- 60 His ruler
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- 69 Laid to
- 70 Some marchers
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- 72 Acquiescence
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- 106 Verb used
- 107 His ruler
- 108 Heifer

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- 96 Depot abbr.
- 97 Jagged mountain chain
- 98 Lumberjack's
- 99 river
- 100 Leap
- 101 Plant insect
- 102 Godhead
- 103 Seminal
- 104 Old age condition
- 105 Downwind old style
- 106 — million
- 107 Football team
- 108 Weathered
- 109 Snore
- 110 Women's Dels
- 111 Fine-cupped
- 112 Dior's cosmetics

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- 57 Covered
- 58 Large passage
- 59 Race-track
- 60 A kind of
- 61 Gravelly drifts
- 62 Author Oliver
- 63 A kind of
- 64 French out
- 65 Port-au-Prince
- 66 A kind of
- 67 Trinehouse
- 68 A kind of
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